

The



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

MAY 23 1959

Swarms of pests

Scads of ads

Crowds of
customers
for



Flypel insect repellent

A huge success in its first summer, FLYPEL will be advertised even more extensively this year—in the national press and all publications that outdoor people read. So order FLYPEL now. It'll be summer sooner than you think . . .



2'11 a Tube

WATCH YOUR
POST FOR
BONUS OFFER
DETAILS



Imperial Chemical Industries Limited Pharmaceuticals Division Winslow Cheshire

Changing



Pollen gloom

to summer...



When Hay Fever torments

PIRITON PREPARATIONS

*provide maximum control
with minimum dosage*

FOR ROUTINE
DAYTIME THERAPY
IN COMMON ALLERGIES

PIRITON TABLETS

Each tablet contains 4 mg. Piriton maleate.

BOTTLES OF 25 TABLETS, RETAIL PRICE 6/-

(Also in bottles of 500 for dispensing purposes).

SUSTAINED THERAPY FOR
A FULL NIGHT'S FREEDOM
FROM ALLERGIC SYMPTOMS

PIRITON DUOLETS

Repeat action tablets containing 4 mg. Piriton maleate
for immediate action and 4 mg. for delayed action.

BOTTLES OF 25 DUOLETS, RETAIL PRICE 10/6

(Also in bottles of 250 for dispensing purposes).

NOTE—PIRITON TABLETS AND DUOLETS are EXEMPT PURCHASE TAX
and are NOT SUBJECT TO ANY POISON RESTRICTIONS.

PIRITON PREPARATIONS

are manufactured in England by

ALLEN & HANBURY'S LTD LONDON E 2

Becovite Elixir
speeds Recovery
after illness



Becovite Elixir is valuable to your customer . . .

because, containing a high concentration of the vitamin B complex, it promotes speedy recovery after illness. It is especially useful in stimulating appetite and promoting a sense of well-being after such illnesses as influenza and pneumonia. It also has a very pleasant flavour.

Becovite Elixir is valuable to you . . .

because it is such an excellent tonic, that every bottle you sell ensures you a grateful customer.

Packs and prices	RETAIL	N.H.S.
6 fl. oz.	7/-	4/-
40 fl. oz.	39/-	26/-

FORMULA:

Each fluid ounce contains :

Aneurine Hydrochloride B.P. 20 m.g.
 Riboflavin B.P. 10 m.g.
 Pyridoxine B.P.C. 5 m.g.
 Nicotinamide B.P. 50 m.g.
 Strychnine hydrochloride B.P. } 1/25th gr.
 (2.4 m.g.)

Becovite Elixir

VITAMINS FROM VITAMINS LIMITED
 UPPER MALL, LONDON, W.6

White hot news!



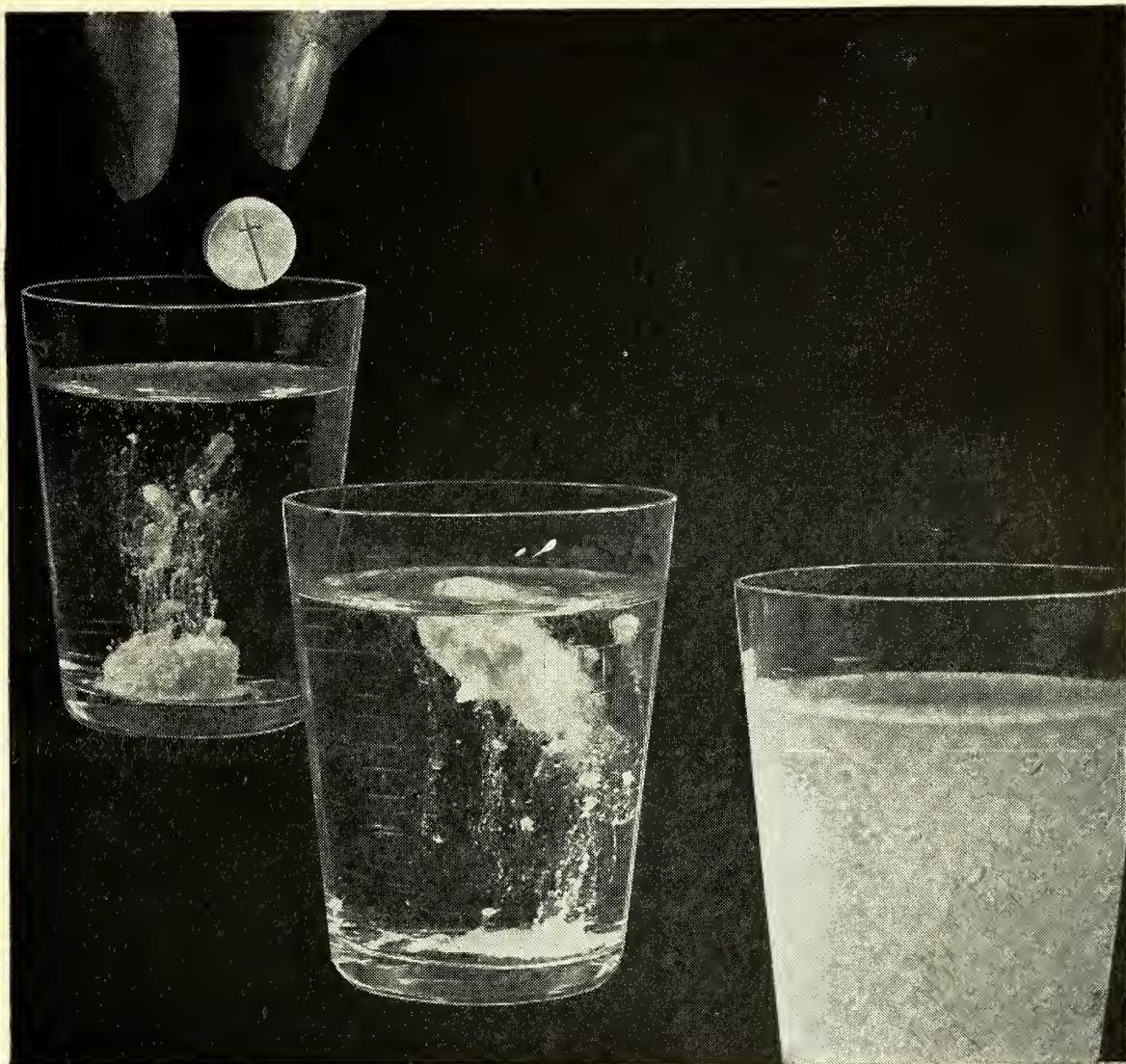
Spark-up your Summer sales with New...New

CUTEX ‘WICKED WHITE’ LIPSTICK

- * ‘WICKED WHITE’ GIVES WOMEN THE ‘NEW LOOK’ IN LIPSTICKS. Worn under or over a Cutex colour lipstick, it means an *additional* sale for you.
- * CUTEX ‘WICKED WHITE’ IS FULL SIZE AT 2/8—the best value in this latest, newest lipstick fashion.
- * SPECIAL NATIONAL ADVERTISING will create a quick demand. Make sure your stocks are high.

RETAIL
PRICE
2/8

Show ‘Wicked White’ for extra sales and ask for supplies of the special flag shown above to attach to your Cutex displays.



SOLPRIN · CODIS · CAFDIS

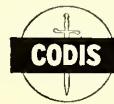
Their place to-day

General acceptance won by Solprin, Codis and Cafdis is due to their aspirin content being soluble and substantially neutral. Consequently all three are quick acting and are far less likely to upset the stomach.

Medical opinion to-day is overwhelmingly in support of soluble aspirin. This is why doctors prescribe Solprin, Codis or Cafdis, and this is why the chemist dispenses them so often.



*Neutral soluble
aspirin.*



*Soluble aspirin
with codeine and
phenacetin.*



*Soluble aspirin,
phenacetin and
caffeine.*

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**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A TABLET MANUFACTURER TO HANDLE YOUR PRODUCT
BE IT LARGE OR SMALL, IN THOUSANDS OR MILLIONS, WHY NOT**

CONTACT ONE OF THE FOREMOST MAKERS WHO HAVE TAKEN PRIDE IN

MANUFACTURING TABLETS & PILLS FOR MANY YEARS



RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD. DERBY

Write us at Mansfield Road or ring Derby 40671 (Ten lines)

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stock today-sell tomorrow

STOCK Christy's Emulsion and enjoy your full share of the extra trade accruing from the steadily rising demand for this well-known product.

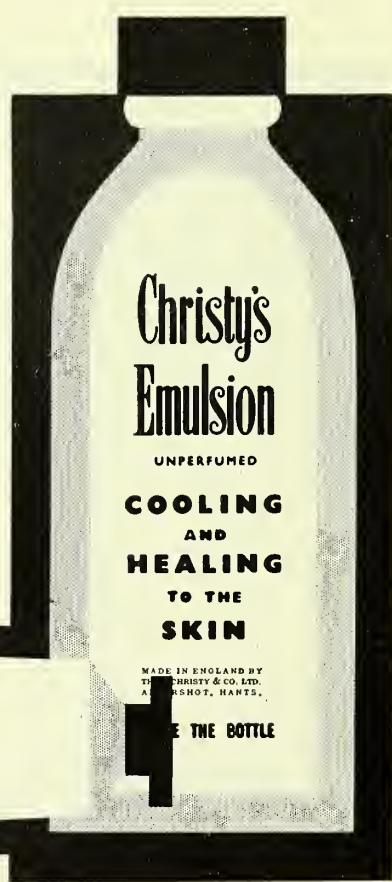
People are seeing for themselves on T.V. Magazine Programmes, directed at motorists, gardeners and farmers, as well as in magazines devoted to farming and horticulture that the cleansing and soothing properties of Christy's Emulsion make it a really useful standby for all those who work with their hands.

Christy's Emulsion is now packed in a new handy tube, which is fast becoming popular for its convenient weight, size and shape.

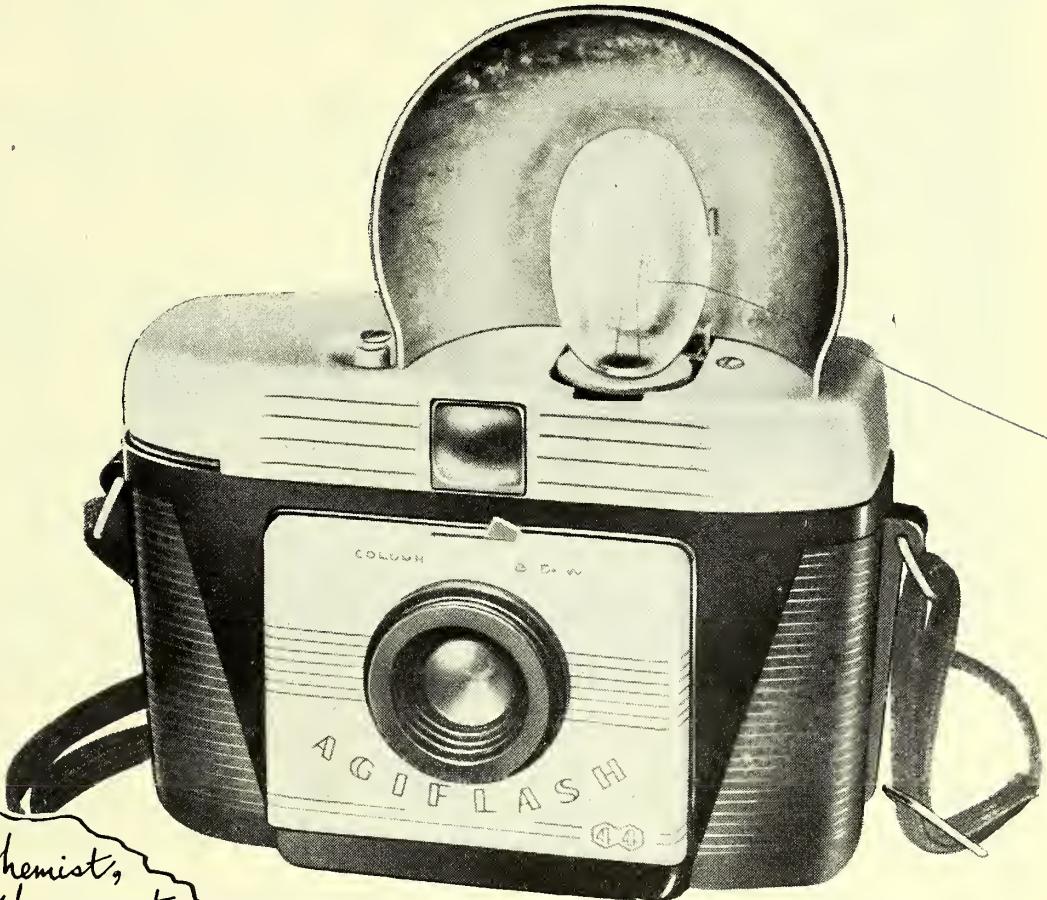
Thousands more large bottles of Christy's Emulsion are being sold, because more and more housewives are coming to regard it as a really good "family buy".

Make sure you are stocked up with Christy's Emulsion to satisfy the ever-growing demand.

Thos. Christy & Co. Ltd., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants.



The New AGIFLASH 44



Dear Mr. Chemist,

This is the newest, lightest, brightest, best designed and most smartly styled camera of the year—handy to take and use anywhere. Superb for making 12 Colour Snapshots or Colour Slide Transparencies or Black and White prints using a 127 film. Standard enlarged Colour and Black and White prints 3¹/₂" x 3¹/₂".

Colour Slide Transparencies 2" x 2". All these wonderful features are backed by national advertising. So send for the four colour pamphlet, price list with quantity discounts and details of the Agiflex hire purchase scheme.

£2·15·0

it's the sweetest camera you've ever seen



PURLEY WAY · CROYDON · ENGLAND

The COX organisation offers a complete manufacturing and packaging service for retailers, wholesalers and proprietary brand Houses.

It is backed by 120 years' experience in studying the needs of pharmacists.

Tell us about your requirements and we will explain how beneficial this service can be to YOU.

COX



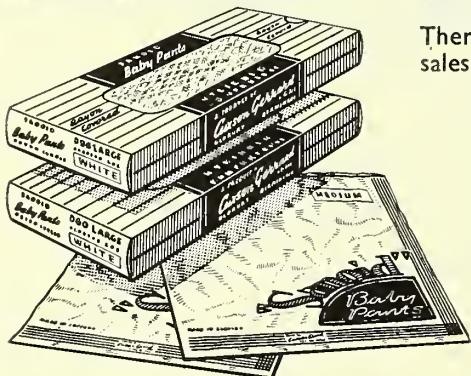
TABLETS



ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
BRIGHTON · ENGLAND

THE FOREMOST TABLET HOUSE

Sanoid



BABY PANTS

There are good reasons why many Chemists are enjoying profitable sales of this product.

1. Made from hard-wearing plastic.
2. Generous in size, comfortable in use.
3. Well presented at attractive prices.
4. Choice of three qualities.
5. Readily sold all the year round.
6. The quality ensures repeat business.

Why not place a trial order? You can't go wrong.

NOW AVAILABLE—An Appealing Full Colour Showcard

PLASTIC BABY PANTS

in Cellophane Bags.

Medium or large
size.

D.56 Elastic Legs - - -	15/4	Trade Dozen
D.57 Non-elastic legs - - -	15/4	

NEW PLASTIC BABY PANTS

In self-colour or pink.

Each in attractive carton.

Medium and large	Trade Dozen
D.60 Elastic legs - - -	18/-

NEW PLASTIC BABY PANTS

(Rayon covered)

Each in attractive carton,
in Peach or White

Medium and large	Trade Dozen
D.96 Elastic legs - - -	30/-

Also "SANIBRIEFS" and "SANIPANTS" for ladies

PRODUCTS OF

Coxon, Gerrards Ltd.

OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM

MOTHAKS

Nation-wide advertising

7 National Dailies
 6 National Sundays
 32 Provincial Newspapers
 4 National Weekly Publications
 13 Women's Magazines

GIVING A TOTAL CIRCULATION

OF

66½
 million
 EVERY TIME

EVERY HOUSEWIFE
 in the country will see
 the MOTHAK Advertising
 several times each week

PUT THE FAMILIAR
 yellow and purple
 carton on your
 counter - NOW



THOMPSON & CAPPER LTD. LIVERPOOL 24.

Increase your Sales of Elastic Hosiery

Scholl Nylastik

THE WONDERFUL NEW NYLON ELASTIC YARN Lightweight STOCKINGS N.H.S.

The elastic stockings women want . . . want so much that you can sell two pairs of elastic hose to every one pair you sell at present. Why is this so? . . .

Because Scholl Nylastik combine, for the first time, accurate surgical support with lightness, comfort, beauty, and the durability women have never known before.

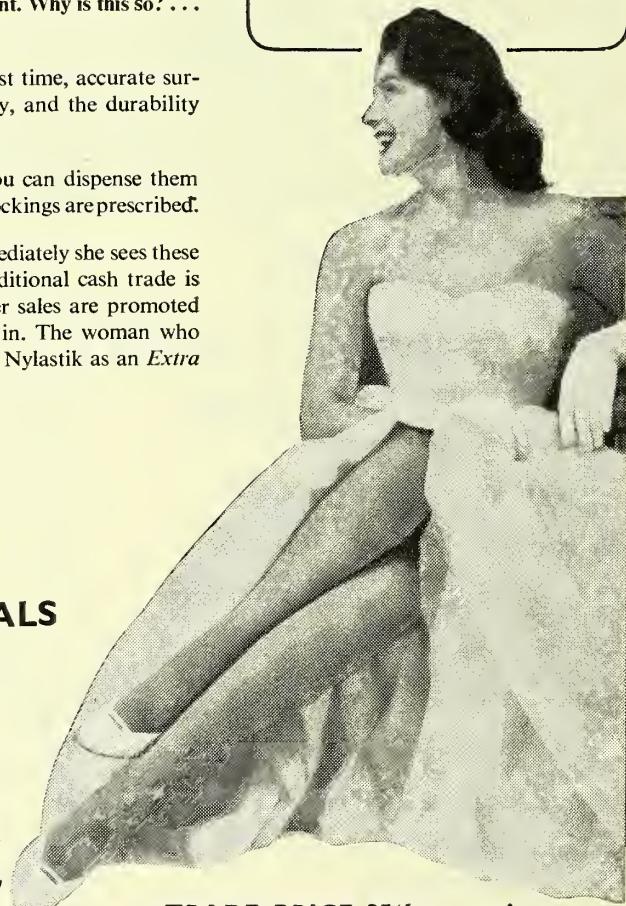
Because they are prescribable on N.H.S. You can dispense them against E.C.10 whenever nylon lightweight stockings are prescribed.

Because a woman's interest is awakened immediately she sees these beautiful stockings on display. Valuable additional cash trade is made for you by this strong appeal. Further sales are promoted whenever hosiery prescriptions are handed in. The woman who wears elastic stockings so often needs Scholl Nylastik as an *Extra* pair for best wear.

BACKED BY
Continuous Advertising
in the
LEADING WOMEN'S JOURNALS
and the
MEDICAL JOURNALS

We are bringing to the notice of the medical profession the special merits of Nylastik for the patient with early varices, for the young mother, the mother to be, and all patients who would benefit from the undoubtedly cosmetic advantages of this unique hosiery.

*Full-footed.
No other
nylons needed
over them!*



TRADE PRICE 35/6 per pair

ORDER NOW. ASK FOR DISPLAY DETAILS

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD. 182-204, ST. JOHN STREET, LONDON, E.C.1



**The most important
selling news in years -
Britain's biggest cine family
present you with
this year's biggest
selling opportunity***

BELL & HOWELL

—right through this year—are giving their famous products a tremendous sales impetus! Powerful impact, big-space advertising of these great Bell & Howell products in the National Press, the Local Press, the Photographic Press, and by nation-wide TV and Cinema advertising, with our Personality Girls will bring bigger-than-ever sales for you this year.



The following four pages will tell you about the 'big star' treatment we are giving these consistently high-sellers—and why this year they will ring your till more often than ever before.



RANK PRECISION INDUSTRIES LTD.
CINE & PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, MITCHELDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. DRYBROOK 421



This will be the
biggest year yet for

COLOUR MOVIE

cash in on this
mass market with

Bell & Howell

**AUTOSET 8 mm.
and the '624-B' 8 mm.
cine camera**

**Biggest ever National and Provincial Press, T.V. and Cinema
campaigns will sell these accurate, easy-to-use movie-makers**

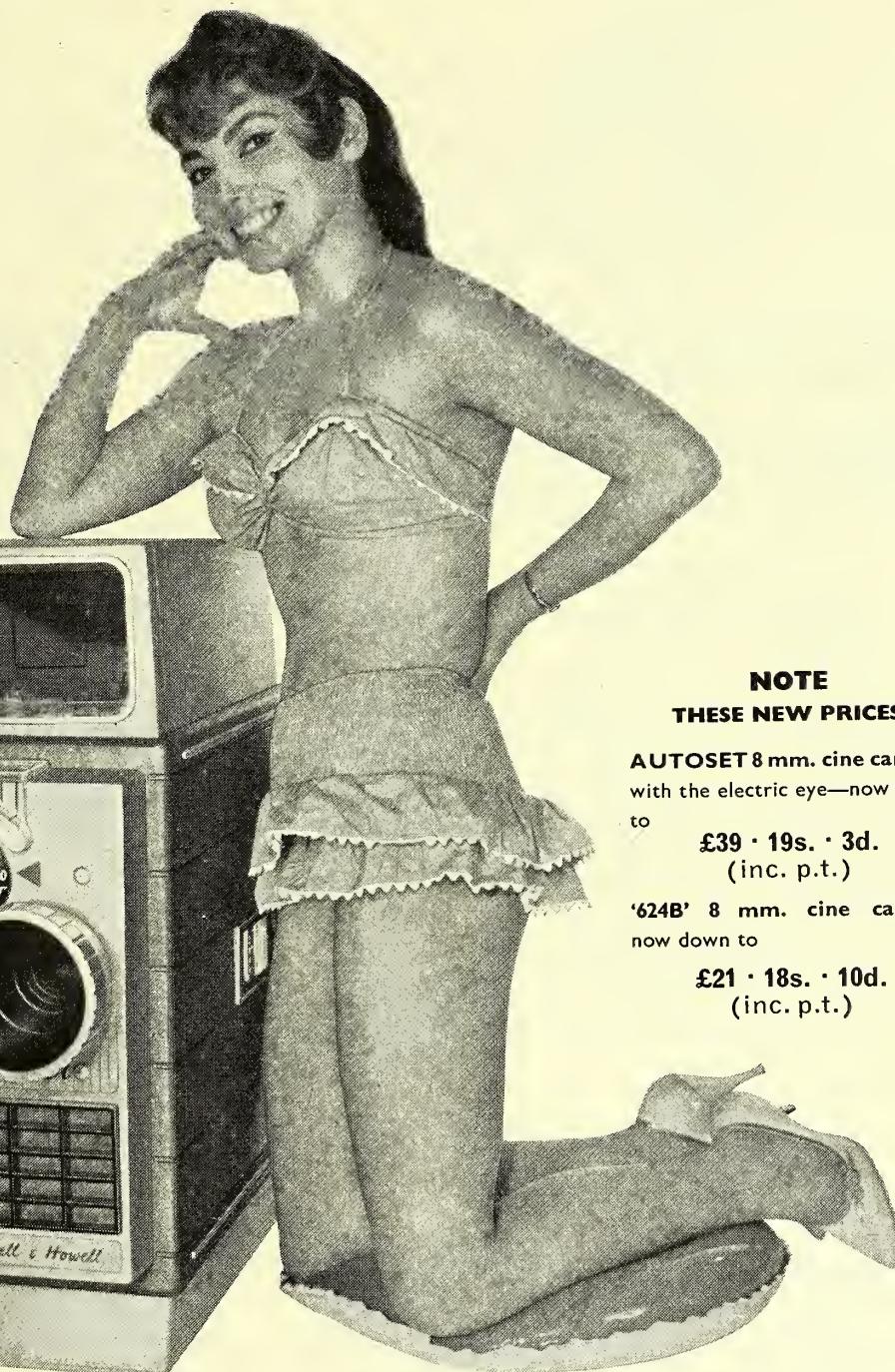
People are looking for ultra simple movie cameras like the Autoset and the '624B'. This year everyone's going to know how easy colour movies are—the Bell & Howell way! In their daily papers, in their photographic magazines, on their T.V. and cinema screens, people are going to see the Autoset (the 8 mm. cine camera with the electric eye) and the '624B'. To beginner and expert alike their advantages are obvious. They bring all the fun of film making within reach

of everyone. With their low cost and snap-shot simplicity the movie maker can now shoot instantly to capture action *the moment it happens*. Stand by to capture your share of this vast, ready and growing market this summer.

AND COMING SHORTLY...

The **MOVIEMASTER model '635'** A wonderful new quality 8 mm. movie projector with tremendous light output—and available with the FILM-OVARA lens.

MORE DETAILS SOON! Write for your supply of equipment, literature and display material to our Cine & Photographic Division at Mitcheldean. (CD/23/5)



**NOTE
THESE NEW PRICES!**

AUTOSET 8 mm. cine camera
with the electric eye—now down
to

£39 · 19s. · 3d.
(inc. p.t.)

'624B' 8 mm. cine camera
now down to

£21 · 18s. · 10d.
(inc. p.t.)

Display material will be made generously available



RANK PRECISION INDUSTRIES LTD.

CINE & PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, MITCHELDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. DRYBROOK 421

Bigger Demand than
EVER before. These 3 great
precision-built cameras get the
full weight of selected

NATIONAL PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESS

Advertising throughout the year

Throughout this year the Sportster is having its biggest advertising campaign ever. More than ever customers will read, see and hear about this superb precision-built range of Sportster cine cameras. The Sportster's compact, robust, snugly held precision filming,

its versatility have an appeal the cine man — and woman — cannot resist. Through national and 'hobby' press and photographic press they are going to know all about the Sportster; and — be ready for them — they will be coming to see you about this camera they know so much about !

New improved engineering and production techniques, plus wide and continuous demand have made possible these new remarkably low prices.

"SPORTSTER" Single lens	New Price £29. 4. 2
Old Price £39.8.9	
"SPORTSTER DUO"	New Price £34. 17. 6
Old Price £48.8.0	
"SPORTSTER TRI-LENS"	New Price £42. 14. 5
Old Price £53.6.7	

* Your customers will appreciate the difference!

Bell & Howell

SPORTSTER RANGE

Designed and engineered for those customers who demand the best

Write for full information to Dept. CD/23/5/59:



RANK PRECISION INDUSTRIES LTD.

CINE & PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, MITCHELDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. DRYBROOK 421

single lens "SPORTSTER"

model 605a

New Price with 12mm. f/2.5 universal focus Triatal lens £29. 4. 2

(including Purchase Tax)



12mm. "SPORTSTER DUO"

model 605b

New Price with 12.5mm. f/2.5 universal focus Triatal lens £34. 17. 6

(including Purchase Tax)



12mm. "SPORTSTER TRI-LENS"

model 605c

New Price with 12.5mm. f/2.5 universal focus lens £42. 14. 5

(including Purchase Tax)



EUROPE'S BIGGEST SELLING SUN TAN OIL IS HERE!

1,750,000 *British visitors to the continent each year — they've seen and most likely used *AMBRE SOLAIRE*. Now they can buy it at home.

* B.T.H.A. estimate

*Don't miss this
BONUS OFFER*

*14 to the dozen
giving you
over 68% profit*

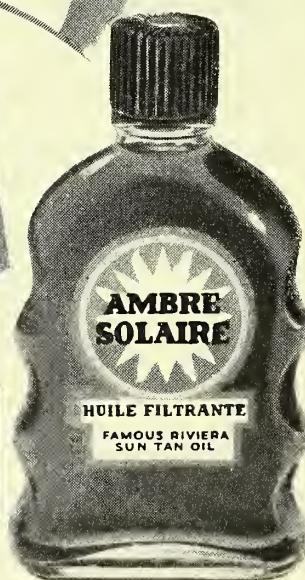


AMBRE SOLAIRE filters out "short wave" ultra violet rays that burn — allows freely through the longer wave rays that tan the skin. Gives a deeper tan in half the time. Made by L'Oreal of Paris, whose products will sell to millions of women in this country.

THIS ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY CARD

is packed with every 1 doz. bottles

New Retail Price 7/3 per bottle
Trade Price per doz. 44/-
Purchase Tax at 50% per doz.



AMBRE SOLAIRE

FAMOUS RIVIERA SUN TAN OIL

GOLDEN LIMITED, 7 GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON W.I. HYDE PARK 1671

Chemists looking for More Customers look for **WARERITE Surfaces***

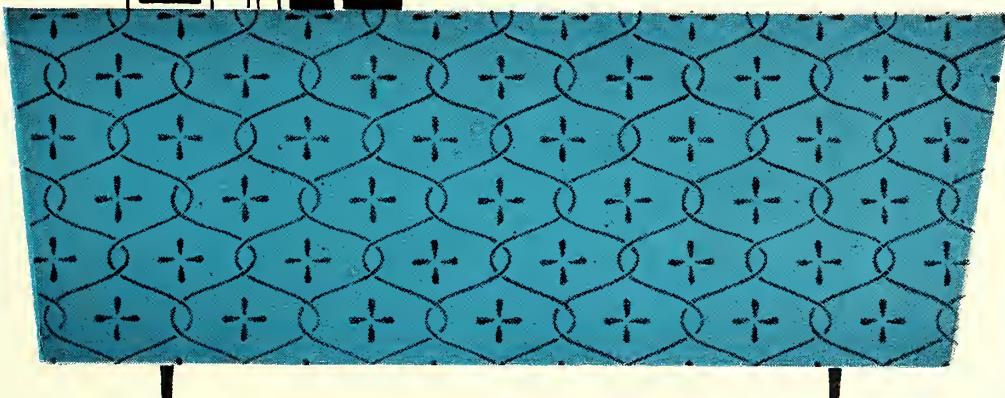


Brighten up your shop, and save work and costs by fitting WARERITE surfaces. On counters and partitions, on doors and cash desks or for hygienic easy-to-clean wall panelling, these colourful decorative surfaces create an air of enterprise, cleanliness and contemporary ideas. WARERITE surfaces remain new-looking with no maintenance costs!

Talk to your builder or shopfitter about the two forms of WARERITE and ask to see the full range of patterns and colours.

* **WARERITE wallboard**—designed for all vertical surfaces and ceilings — easy to install using plastics or metal fixing sections or pinned to timber framework.

* **WARERITE veneers**—ideal for table and counter tops and provide the very best hard-wearing surfaces.



WARERITE

Regd.

with the lovelier patterns

A product of **BAKELITE LIMITED** • 12-18 GROSVENOR GARDENS • LONDON SW1 • SLOANE 0898 REGD.
TGA WVR



and now—

METAL BOX OFFERS



Pack your products in containers that will not be left on the bathroom shelf! Metal Box polystyrene tubes are attractive and specially designed to be carried in the pocket or handbag.



printed POLYSTYRENE TUBES

The *colour printed* polystyrene tube is the latest aid to the sale of tablets. Direct printing in two colours on the surface of the tube replaces labelling entirely, and the tube presents an extra smart and attractive appearance on the sales counter.

Polystyrene tubes are tough and light. Each is effectively sealed by a one-piece polythene stopper, easy to remove and easy to replace. For additional sales-appeal a wide range of coloured stoppers is available. Please ask today for samples and further details.



The Pillar Pack Stopper with the flexible prongs holds tablets gently in place, keeping them undamaged. No cotton wool is needed, no labour to insert it. The tube looks neat, clean and efficient. Pillar Pack Stoppers can be supplied with the $\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ tube, and are used by ICI for the Savlon pack featured in the main illustration.

M B
METAL BOX
PLASTICS

The Plastics Group of
The Metal Box Company Limited
37 Baker Street, London, W.1.
Hunter 5577

SAVE £100 THE ADDING MACHINE SENSATION OF THE YEAR

**SWEEPING THE COUNTRY
WITH THE MOST
FANTASTIC SALES
SUCCESSION THE
WORLD HAS
KNOWN**



*There is a
model to
suit your
special needs*

**BE ON
GOOD TERMS
WITH ADWEL**

PRICES FROM ONLY

£31·10

No Purchase Tax



Available at
these prices in
G.B. only.

SEND THIS COUPON, NOW!

ADWEL ADDING MACHINES LTD.

Dept. CD, 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tel: TRA 2203, 4
City Showrooms: 41 Furnival Street, E.C.4 Tel: CHA 4112/3

Please send immediately full details of all Adwel Adding/Listing Machines

Name

Address

ADWEL ADDING MACHINES LTD., 20 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MILES LABORATORIES LTD.

WITH effect from 1st May 1959, Don S. Momand Ltd., Dentesive Ltd., and Ames Company (London) Ltd., ceased to operate as subsidiary companies. Their functions will be carried on by the following newly formed divisions of Miles Laboratories Limited:

MILES PRODUCTS DIVISION

will handle the home and overseas marketing
of products advertised to the public:

'ALKA-SELTZER' · 'DENTESIVE' Denture Fixative

AMES COMPANY

This division will handle the distribution and sales of all ethical
products at home and overseas:

'CLINITEST' · 'ACETEST' · 'ALBUSTIX' · 'CLINSTIX'
'ICTOTEST' · 'HEMATEST' · 'OCCULTTEST'

As a result of this integration of the companies of the group, it will
be possible to consolidate many services and to prepare for further
expansion of the business.

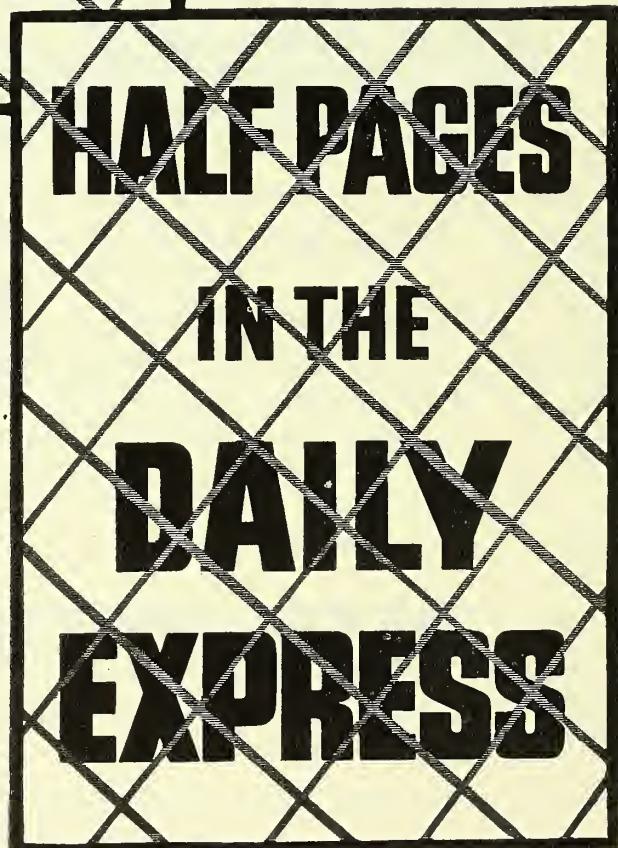
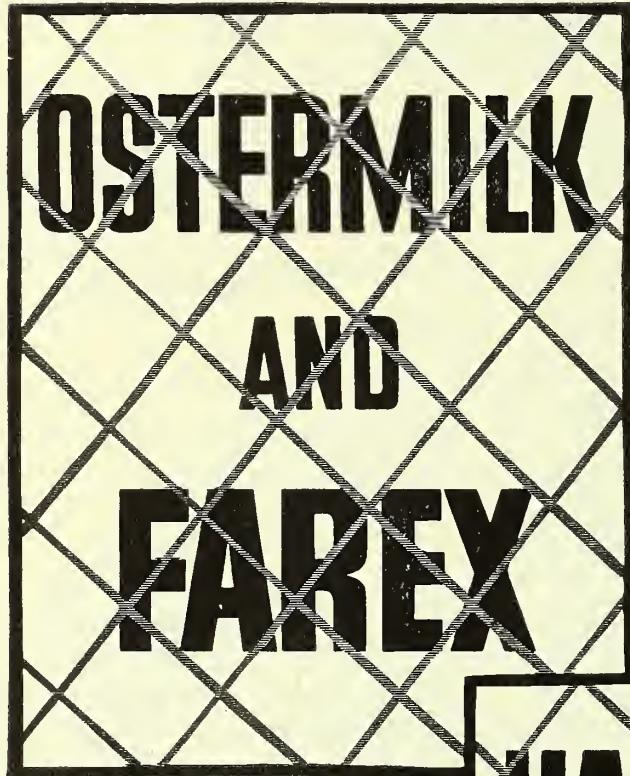
All orders and communications should, in future, be sent to:

MILES LABORATORIES LTD

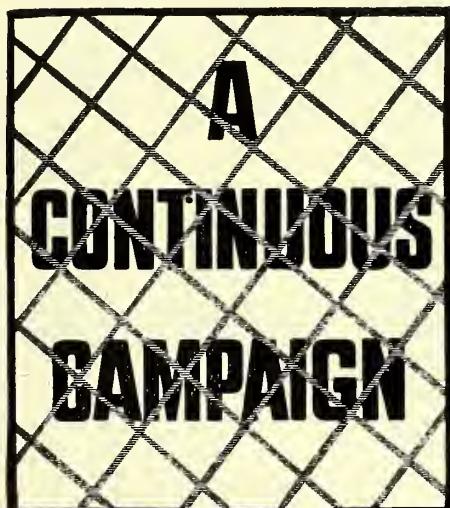
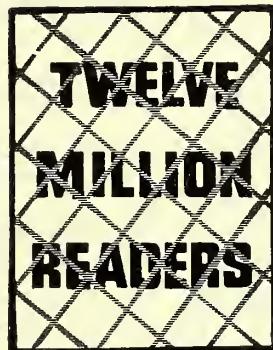
NUFFIELD HOUSE, 41/46, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W1

Telephone: REGent 5321

*The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its many friends for
their support and co-operation.*



Yet another advertisement in the Ostermilk and Farex continuous campaign ! This one appears in a dominant half page in the Daily Express on May 25th. And it's backed by scores of other advertisements appearing the whole year round in leading newspapers and women's magazines. In this way, Glaxo Laboratories build confidence and good will for all their products—for Ostermilk and Farex, in particular. Be sure you have sufficient stocks to meet the rising demand.



OSTERMILK and FAREX



**ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE SEEN BY
OVER 12 MILLION READERS IN THE**

DAILY EXPRESS

Start your own
Scentinel Hygiene Dept
It MAKES Sales



This striking Display Stand showing the whole range of Scintel Home Fresheners will make regular sales, profitable sales. Show Scintel products and they sell themselves. You see them advertised in National Magazines and on TV—so do your customers.

We're telling the Homes of the Nation—
GIVE YOUR HOME A MODERN AIR—
HAVE "SCENTINEL" FRESHNESS EVERYWHERE!

and you can cash in on our campaign



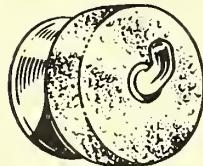
"QUIFF"

The fragrant air-freshener spray, Aerosol 4/6. Squeeze bottle 3/6. Refills 1/6.



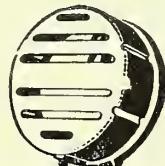
"WHAM!"

The fragrant fly-spray in squeeze bottle 3/6. Refills 1/6. Aerosol 4/6.



"SWISH"

Toilet bowl cleanser and disinfectant. Held in pan by suction hook. 1/6 complete. Refills 9d.



"MIKE"

Popular air-freshener in plastic holder, with suction grip. Complete 2/9. Refills 1/3 and 9d.



"BOBBY"

Attractive new package for hanging in wardrobes or cupboards 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " square. Refills (also fit "Mike" or any small container) 9d.



"MINOR"

Fragrant chemical block in unbreakable holder, with suction grip, 1/6 complete. Refills (also fit "Mike" or any small container) 9d.

DISPLAY STAND FREE!

SEND IN THE COUPON AND GET FULL DETAILS OF OUR FREE OFFER. OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL AND SET UP THE DISPLAY IN YOUR STORE.

PLEASE SEND DETAILS OF YOUR DISPLAY STAND OFFER.

NAME _____

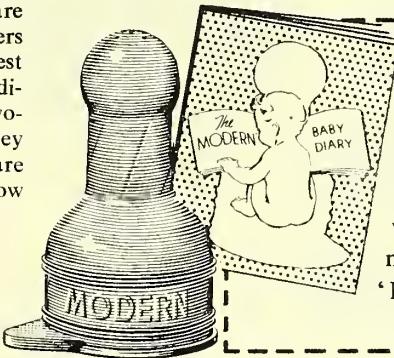
ADDRESS _____

NEW HYGIENE LTD., 266 - 268 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7
 Telephone: NORth 5041-2-3 Telegrams: AIROGENA-HOLWAY, CODE A B C



Do you know when most babies are born?

In the past nine years the highest birthrate figures have always been those for the three months, April, May and June. Why should this interest you? Because it means that at this time of the year even more mothers will be buying 'MODERN' Teats to feed their babies. 'Modern' Teats are widely and nationally advertised, so make sure that you have a good supply in stock by ordering now from your usual wholesaler. 'Modern' teats, with their triple perforation and spiral reinforcement, are preferred by mothers because they give 'Nearest to Natural' feeding. Individually packed in a two-dozen display outer, they retail at 7½d. each and are available in three flow sizes.



and free to every mother is the 'Modern' Baby Diary and feeding guide! Another aid to sales which will keep mothers asking for 'Modern'.

"MODERN" THE ANTI-COLIC TEAT

THE CANNON RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD., ASHLEY ROAD, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N.17



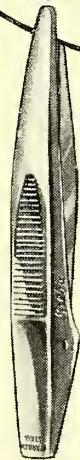
OVER 50% PROFIT TO YOU

Greba

TWEEZERS

with the patented spring action

- ★ The most advanced tweezers now available
- ★ Precision made in stainless steel
- ★ Their quality makes an instant appeal
- ★ Available in display cartons of 6



YOUR
WHOLESALE
HAS THEM

TRADE PRICE 18/- DOZ. + P.T.

RETAIL PRICE 3/- EACH
including 9d. P.T.

manufactured in England CALMIC LIMITED • CREWE • LONDON

'SAXIN'
TRADE MARK
on all TV stations

LONDON

MIDLANDS

NORTHERN

SCOTLAND

TYNE TEES

WALES & THE WEST

SOUTHERN



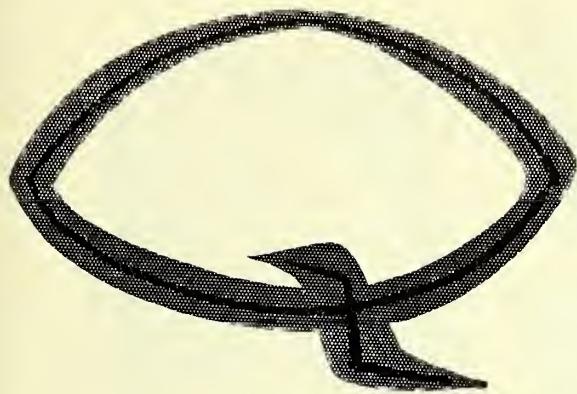
Next week and right throughout the Summer

T.V. Stations covering over 25 million viewers will regularly transmit 'SAXIN' commercials. There's continuous advertising in National Newspapers and Women's Magazines too.

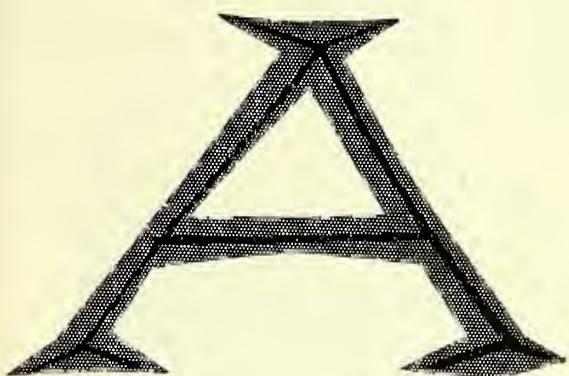
ALL HELPING YOU TO SELL MORE 'SAXIN'



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.), LONDON



Do mothers ask your advice about baby feeding?



Of course they do. And your advice is particularly valuable to those whose babies are at the mixed feeding stage. You know that a balanced and varied diet trains growing appetites along healthy lines.

That's why you tell mothers about all the 25 kinds of Heinz Baby Foods. You help them, too, to pick out from your displays, varieties that they haven't tried before.

Already well over 1 million cans of Heinz Baby Foods are eaten every week and there is still a huge potential in this growing market. More mothers will be encouraged to buy from you if you stock *all* the varieties and keep them on display.



YOU and HEINZ⁵⁷
together help
build healthy babies—
make healthy profits too!



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 171

May 23, 1959

No. 4135

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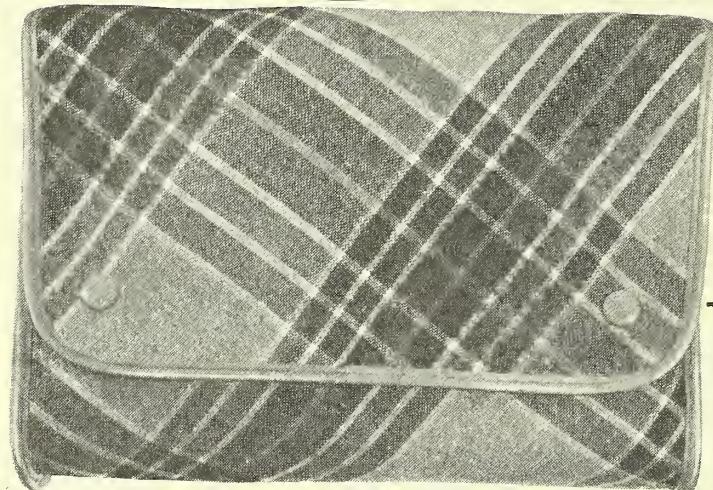
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at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565
Telegrams: Chemicus, Estrand, London

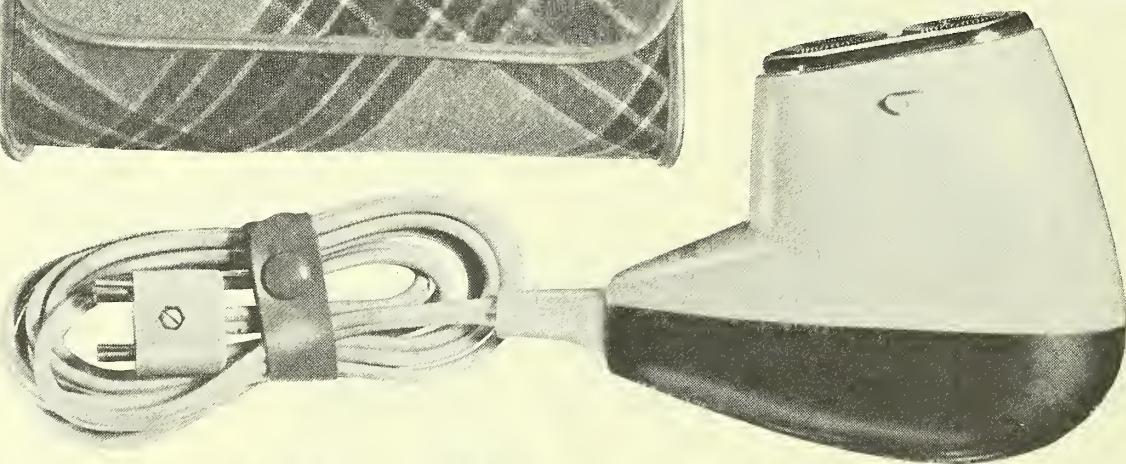
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GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679.
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and
Year Book, £2 10s. Single copies one shilling each.

NOW



— for even bigger sales



The Battery Model

PHILISHAVE

Jet

Here, to boost your sales even higher, is the battery version of the 'Philishave' Jet. This new jet-age battery model has all the advantages, including the famous Rotary Action, that has made the 'Philishave' the world's top-selling dry shaver. Working from three 1½v. batteries, it gives superbly close, comfortable shaving absolutely anywhere in the world.

The batteries are contained in a neat box incorporating a mirror. Both shaver and battery box fit snugly into the tartan pouch.

Stock, display and sell the Battery Model 'Philishave' Jet—its sales potentialities are immense !

£7·12·9 (Tax paid)
(excluding batteries)

OTHER 'PHILISHAVE' MODELS

Dual-volt 'Philishave' Jet :
£8·9·9 (Tax paid)
Standard-volt 'Philishave' :
£6·12·0 (Tax paid)



A PRODUCT OF PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LIMITED



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 171

MAY 23, 1959

No. 4135

Council Election Results

A CONTENDER SECURES FIFTH PLACE

IN the Pharmaceutical Society's Council election, which closed at noon on May 20, the six outgoing members of Council were returned, and the new member, Mr. J. B. Grosset (replacing Mr. F. G. Wells, who did not seek re-election) gained fifth position in the order of votes.

The voting figures were as follows:—

ELECTED		
BROCKLEHURST, E. A.	.. ..	6,045
HESELTINE, T.	.. ..	5,931
STEINMAN, H.	.. ..	5,281
BARNES, J. F.	.. ..	4,930
GROSSET, J. B.	.. ..	4,847
BURR, M. A.	.. ..	4,634
HUGHES, G. H.	.. ..	4,571

NOT ELECTED

Ridehalgh, H.	.. ..	4,035
Perkins, M. H.	.. ..	3,268
Holland, K.	.. ..	3,005



Mr. J. B. Grosset

Valid voting papers received numbered 8,816, or 32·06 per cent. of the 27,497 sent out.

Prescribers' Notes

STATUS OF COD-LIVER OIL AND MALT

THE necessity for prescriptions written on form EC10 (H.P.), issued in hospitals without their own dispensing facilities, to be completed in detail is emphasised in the March edition of *Prescribers' Notes*. Furthermore it is pointed out that the items requested should consist entirely of items that the retail pharmacist is allowed by his terms of service to dispense. There is also a discussion on the classification of cod-liver oil and malt as a food or drug. During 1950 it was held that the preparation must be regarded as a drug when used, for example, in the treatment of tuberculosis. Since then specific therapy has dominated in the treatment of that disease and in two cases recently referees have decided cod-liver oil and malt was *not*

a drug even though prescribed in the treatment of tuberculosis. The reports of the definition of drugs joint sub-committee are shortly to be reviewed by the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations. Up-to-date authoritative advice will no doubt then be given on the position of the preparation.

Whitley Council

PART-TIME WEIGHTING IN LONDON

COMMITTEE C of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council has agreed to the following London weighting rates for part-time pharmacists working twenty-four hours or less per week: Up to and including age 25, tenpence; age 26 and over, 1s. 2d. per four-hour session. The new agreement operates from May 13. Part-time pharmacists who, by exercise of the option in previous agreements, have chosen to retain non-Whitley rates of pay and conditions, are to be given a further option to receive Whitley rates of pay, London weighting and conditions of service. Those who exercise the

option to retain their existing rates and conditions of service will not receive London weighting.

Price Maintenance

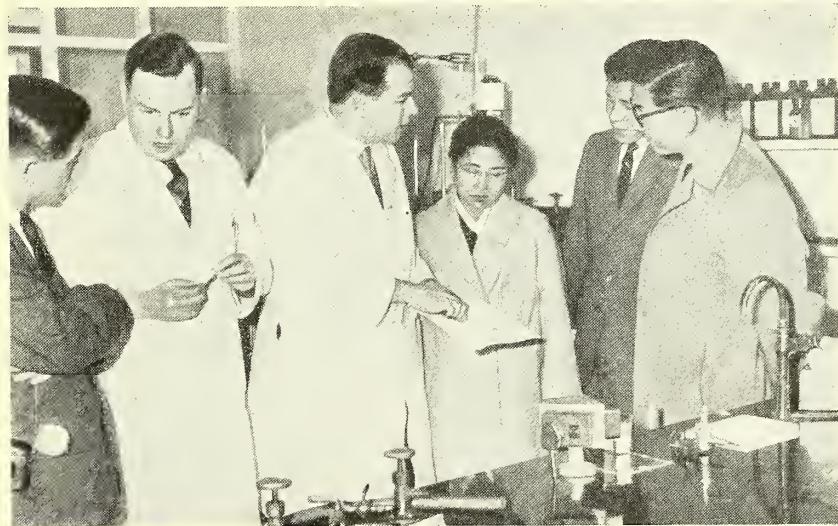
"GIVES CONFIDENCE TO SHOPPERS"

"MANY leading manufacturers already take action to defend their prices and I hope that others may be encouraged to do likewise," said Mr. W. K. Oliver, M.P.S. (general sales manager, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.), at a week-end conference on lower prices as a means to higher profits by bigger sales, held at Torquay on May 11. The conference was organised by the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association. "I think manufacturers who fix reasonable prices and then protect them will continue to enjoy the full support of the general public," he said. In his own company "we follow the principle of standard prices on all goods throughout our organisation. Customers know they will be asked the same price for the same product in Bond Street or Brixton, Penzance or Kirkwall. That gives customers confidence and helps to simplify shopping." There was a world of difference between price cutting and price reductions, he declared.

Free Trade Area

EXPORTERS' CONCERN OVER IMPASSE

THE chairman of the National General Export Merchants' Group (Mr. H. Eccles-Williams), speaking at the Group's annual meeting on May 14, said that, though the



KOREANS AT PENICILLIN LABORATORY: A party of Koreans visited Beecham Research Laboratories, Betchworth, Surrey, recently, to meet members of the team responsible for the isolation of 6-amino-penicillanic acid. The party was visiting this country at the invitation of the Foreign Office.

Free Trade Area negotiations had reached a deadlock, it was much to be hoped that a way might yet be found for the United Kingdom, with her Commonwealth connections, and the other countries of Western Europe to work more closely together for the common good. The present *impasse* could not be viewed with anything but alarm, and the British Government should not be discouraged from its efforts to find a solution compatible with the best interests of all concerned.

Royal Society

NEW FOREIGN MEMBERS

THE Royal Society has elected as foreign members Professor Melvin Calvin, university of California, U.S.A. (distinguished for his researches into the mechanism of photosynthesis); Professor Domagk Gerhard, university of Münster, director of the research laboratories for experimental pathology and bacteriology, Farbenfabriken Bayer, Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany (discoverer of Prontosil); and Professor Axel Theorell, Nobel medical institute, Stockholm, Sweden (distinguished for his work in enzyme chemistry, particularly in relation to oxidation in animal tissues).

Control of Addiction

HOW A HEALTH SERVICE HELPS

THE operation of a national health service in a country could help considerably the prevention of drug addiction, said Dr. H. Halbach (drug addiction section, World Health Organisation) in Glasgow on April 20. It was possible under such a system to keep a check on prescribing and to educate the doc-

tor in the knowledge of drugs that were habit-forming. Experience had shown that the level of addiction could be lowered by making drugs more difficult to obtain. Results were particularly effective when prohibitive legislation was coupled with a humane appreciation that the drug addict was not a criminal but a medical patient.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Death Presumed

ON APPLICATION BY CHEMIST'S FATHER

AN application for leave to presume the death of a former Belfast chemist who disappeared in Dublin eleven years ago and has not been seen since was granted in the Ulster High Court on May 8. The matter came before the court when Mr. Charles S. Lafferty, dentist, London (father of the chemist, Charles Traill Thompson Lafferty) also asked for leave to administer his son's Northern Ireland estate (Savings Bank deposits value £184 5s.). An affidavit by the father stated that his son, who was born on May 30, 1917, was apprenticed to a London solicitor but a year later abandoned the idea of becoming a solicitor. "I last saw him in 1942 when he was a member of the Forces and was about to leave for Iraq. I understand that his work was secret and he told me nothing about it. We corresponded with each other occasionally until 1944, when the correspondence ceased. After the war I was informed by relatives that my son had gone to Ireland in 1946 and had taken up employment with Grattan & Co., Ltd., chemists, as an apprentice, and

had lodged at Allworthy Avenue, Belfast. In April 1948 I was informed by my sister that my son had arrived in Dublin to spend his Easter holidays with his uncle, now deceased. He left there on March 31, 1948, with the intention of going to Howth, but had not been seen or heard of since. His coat had been found on the rocks at the sea-shore near Howth. Since April 1948 I have been in frequent communication with my relatives and friends in Ireland, and have caused extensive inquiries to be made concerning the whereabouts of my son."

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE communion breakfast of the Pharmacy branch of St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society takes place on June 21. Holy Mass is at 8.30 a.m. in the Dominican's community chapel, Dorset Street, Dublin.

DR. R. F. Timoney (dean of the College of Pharmacy, Dublin) was recently presented with an inscribed silver tray by the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association and a canteen of cutlery by the College staff as gifts on his marriage recently to Dr. Anita Hughes.

RETIREMENT presentations to Mr. W. F. Herlihy, M.P.S.I., were made by Mr. P. G. E. Warburton (chairman, Warner-Lambert (Ireland), Ltd.) and, on behalf of Mr. Herlihy's Irish colleagues, by Mr. L. V. Nolan (manager, Warner-Lambert (Ireland), Ltd.), at a luncheon in Dublin on May 14. Mr. H. P. Corrigan (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), Mr. P. McAuliffe (president, Irish Drug Association) and Mr. B. Smith (secretary, Irish Drug Association) attended.

ADVERTISING OF MEDICINES

Committee criticises sales by chemists

A REPORT by the medical panel of the recently formed Advertising Inquiry Committee on advertisements in the Press criticises staffs in a number of chemists' shops for quite readily offering "drug preparations" for the relief of "headache," "tension," and the like. In some cases, it adds, products are actually recommended as being "safe," or "non-habit forming." "It would seem more appropriate for the pharmacist, when he is consulted by a customer with symptoms, to advise him to see a doctor."

The Committee was formed in March, following a meeting convened by Mr. Noel-Baker, M.P. The panel of advisers that compiled the report included a chief pharmacist. It was assisted by volunteers who collected information about the advertising and sale of preparations thought to be potentially dangerous though not scheduled as such. Some of the volunteers went into chemists' shops to make test purchases. According to an account of its work given to the committee, the panel finds that the Advertising Association's code of standards "is not being observed, though the character of television advertising has recently become more cautious." A national survey is suggested to find out the extent of self-administration of drugs.

Proprietary sedatives now on sale to the public without a prescription are listed. The panel proposes that the claims of advertisers of medical products should be assessed by an independent body, and that a full declaration of contents should be included in all notices, including advertisements, about them.

The present regulations governing the declaration of contents of drug products direct that the active ingredients and their proportions must be stated on the package and the committee think that should apply also to advertising notices.

"With some preparations, the formula is stated on the cardboard container—but only in part; not until one looks at the bottle do the names of the other ingredients appear. . . . One difficulty here is that the formula may be—and often is—couched in technical terms that are incomprehensible to most laymen, and perhaps to most doctors as well. If the regulations are changed, some solution to that problem will have to be found."

There is also a strong argument, the report says, for compelling the advertiser to state the formula in full on the box or container which holds the bottle, as well as on the label of the bottle itself.

NEWS IN BRIEF

AT a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce on May 12, Mr. Allen L. Stock was re-elected Chairman, Mr. Richard L. Wills, M.C., Deputy-chairman and Mr. F. H. Tate, Treasurer.

THE pharmaceutical group of the Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem have published their fourth News-letter, copies of which may be obtained free from the editor, 237 Baker Street, London, N.W.1.

THE following are the officers to serve the Industrial Pest Control Association for the year 1959-60:—President, Mr. D. J. S. Hartt; Vice-president, Mr. G. A. Campbell; Treasurer, Mr. S. Farrow; and Auditors, Messrs. W. H. Comerford and S. Egleton.

SALES of chemists' goods in March compared with March 1958 were: Independent retailers, +1 per cent.; multiple retailers, same; Co-operative societies, +1 per cent. The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

AMONG sixteen items chosen as "Designs of the Year" from those shown at the Design Centre, London, in 1958, was a studio camera tripod designed by Walter Kennedy and manufactured by Kennedy Instruments, Ltd., 12A Weir Road, London, S.W.12.

THE work of the Newcastle-on-Tyne area committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science—the first area committee established by the Association—has been so successful that the scheme is being extended.

THE United Commercial Travellers' Association's annual conference at Worthing, May 18-20, is to discuss among other things, parking problems; street lighting; and timing of purchase-tax arrangements.

It is proposed to withdraw the British Standard B.S.1428—Microchemical Apparatus Part D2: 1950 (washout pipettes). A note of any objection to the withdrawal should be sent to the Director of B.S.I., 2 Park Street, London, W.1, before August 11.

SPORT

Gaelic Football.—COLLEGE OF PHARMACY V VETERINARY COLLEGE, at Belfield Park on May 6. Semi-final of the senior colleges competition for the Duke Cup. The College of Pharmacy team lost by 3-6 to 1-9. The scorers for Pharmacy included Tom Moran (goal) and M. Barrett, M. Curley and S. McDonagh.

Golf.—IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Thurles, on May 10. Prizes were presented by St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd., Coty (England), Ltd., and Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Thirty-five members participated. *First Strokes*, 1, J. Burke (14), 68; 2, J. Smyth (13), 70. *Best First Nine*, E. Connolly; *Best Second Nine*, J. Gilmartin. *Eighteen Holes Bogey*, J. Hanley (5), one down; 2, A. Cullinan (18), two down. The annual outing is being held at Lahinch, June 7-10. Accommodation has been reserved at the Aberdeen Arms hotel, Lahinch. Competitions on the Sunday are for prizes presented by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; on Monday, the president's (Mr. P. H. Fahy) trophy; on Tuesday, the Society's prizes; and on Wednesday the captain's prize. Those wishing to attend should contact Mr. J. T. Foley (secretary) 63 Clontarf Road, Dublin.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at South Herts golf club on May 13. Second meeting of the season (visitors' day). Forty-one members and their guests attended. *Captain's Prize* (medal), G. Smith (8), 75; *Aspro Rose Bowl* (bogey), E. H. Elworthy (14), 2 down; *Jubilee Vase*, W. S. Hutcheon (14), 75; *Other leading scorers*, A. Campbell (14), 77; C. W. Tagan (13), 77; C. H. Maile (12), 77; G. Roberts (24), 77. *Visitors' Prizes*, 1, J. Flexman (16), 73; 2, F. R. George (9), 73.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, on May 13. *Ucal trophy and prize*, W. E. Phil-lipson, 70.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Woodcote Park, on May 13. Fifty-two members and visitors attended. *F. Widocks Memorial Trophy*, 1, G. Penman, Wimbledon Park, 32; 2, J. Mackenzie, Sunbridge Park, 31; 3, H. Brown, Wildernes, 30. *Visitors*, 1, H. Hook, Banstead, 37; 2, B. Stephenson, Beckenham, 35.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Pharmaceutical Society

Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch.—*Chairman*, R. Anderson; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. K. Scatchard; *Secretary*, Mr. W. C. Macmaster; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Chilton; *Librarian*, Miss M. S. Suttie.

Local Pharmaceutical Associations

Liverpool.—*President*, Miss M. C. Dodd; *Vice-president*, Mr. C. W. Robinson; *Treasurer*, Mr. D. L. Rees; *Secretary*, Mr. Walter G. Fowler.

South-west London (and South-west Metropolitan Branches, Pharmaceutical Society and National Pharmaceutical Union); *President*, A. F. W. Pollard; *Vice-presidents*, T. E. Riddle and W. Clark; *Treasurer*, J. U. Warburton; *Social secretary*, D. E. Parr; *Assistant secretary*, D. J. Vosper; *Secretary*, H. R. Edgcombe, 77 Atlantic Road, London, S.W.9.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The Report

More time is required for a detailed study of the full import of the Hinchliffe report, and I suggest that its many aspects should be carefully examined by all Pharmaceutical Committees. On the face of it, the pharmaceutical side of the service has emerged from the scrutiny with considerable credit, and if the general findings of the committee find acceptance, the pattern of pharmacy for some considerable period seems unlikely to undergo much change. The recognition of the serious problem of the pharmacist in relation to stocks is gratifying. The report also refers to the pharmaceutical industry as one which has to face unusual risks because of the fact that a sudden discovery anywhere in the world can put a product off the market overnight. It is well to remember that the effects of such a discovery percolate down to the retail pharmacist, who has been buying in accordance with demand. He, also, shares in the "unusual risks," as the shelves of any contractor would demonstrate. I am not clear as to the meaning of the paragraph relating to drug costs. The report states that there is clearly nothing wrong in pharmacists' buying at less than Drug Tariff rates, and that they should be encouraged to do so. "But," the report continues, "those responsible for administering the pharmaceutical service should surely have sufficient business acumen to ensure that the taxpayer shared in some of the savings which could be made." I should like to know a little more of what is meant before according unqualified approval to the sentiment. Those responsible for administering the pharmaceutical service have not hitherto shown any marked deficiency in business acumen.

Telling Publicity

The Hinchliffe report makes specific reference to the tremendous benefits derived from the pharmaceutical service, financially as well as in relief of suffering and saving of life. The committee advises the Ministry of Health to consider ways and means of informing the public to that effect "in a telling manner." Consideration is perhaps necessary. The past record of some newspapers would not suggest that in that direction lie the ways and means, and your "Hinchliffe Headlines" on p. 536 do little to inspire confidence. One almost feels that the committee members did not look for much help in that direction, hence the advice to the Minister to "consider." Perhaps the telling publicity could take the form of "a message for the wall of every surgery" in juxtaposition with "Do not get the medicine habit."

A Small Chemist

How does one measure size in a chemist? The question is prompted by the remark of a customer in presenting a prescription for a cream calling for the exercise of the art of the apothecary, and a little in the way of elementary arithmetic. The prescriber advised his patient to take the prescription to one of the larger chemists, as a small chemist would not be able to make it up. I imagine I might perhaps rate, physically, as medium in size, and consequently I was uncertain whether I should try to make up the cream. Had the doctor, I asked, mentioned the minimum size of the chemist to which the prescription could safely be entrusted? Was it a matter of longitude or was circumference to be the deciding factor? The patient said that the doctor had merely made a general statement and had left the dimensions to his own discretion. Had he, I inquired, stipulated if the chemist should be dark or fair? It appeared that that question had not arisen—the emphasis had all been on large. We agreed that it was unfortunate that the physician had not been more specific, but rather than disturb a busy man engaged in consultation, we further agreed that I should experiment to see if I was of the requisite size. Pharmaceutically, the cream looked good enough to satisfy the board of examiners on one of its less charitable days. But my ethical sense is troubled. Am I big enough? Or, in accepting the prescription, have I, by implication, conveyed the impression that the doctor was wrong? If so, I am truly penitent.

TRADE NOTES

Service Agents. — Ronson Products, Ltd., 352 Strand, London, W.C.2, have appointed May's Electrical Services, 16 Church Gate, Leicester, authorised service agents for the Ronson electric shaver.

A Policy Maintained. — Brooklax is now the only nationally advertised chocolate laxative sold solely by chemists. Makers are Westminster Laboratories, Ltd., Chalcot Road, London, N.W.1.

Correction to Advertisement. — Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, state that the retail price given in their advertisement in the May 16 issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was not a tax-inclusive price.

Distributors of a Speciality. — Caven-dish Chemical Co. (New York), Ltd., 14 Weedington Road, London, N.W.5, are taking over on June 1 the distribution of Gorun ampoules for the control of pain in chronic rheumatoid arthritis. An additional pack of six ampoules is being made available.

Appointed Distributors. — Rank Precision Industries, Ltd., cine and photographic division, 37 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, announce that they have appointed Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Reading, wholesale distributors of the company's range of Bell & Howell cine cameras and projectors and Miralyte screens and accessories.

Chemical Agents in Holland. — P. J. Danby, Leidschestraat 106, Amsterdam, point out that the firm celebrates forty years in chemical business this month. They state that they are importers of pharmaceutical, technical and aromatic chemicals for practically the whole industry of the Netherlands and represent at the same time world known Dutch, French, English and American manufacturers.

Garden Sprayers. — Claiming to be the largest manufacturers of small sprayers for garden purposes, Testar & Swain, Ltd., Pritchett Street, Birmingham, 6, have produced an illustrated list of their Slayer pressure sprayers, for continuous action whether indoors or outdoors (available in four types: $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint capacity and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -pint capacity with (a) lithographed barrel, (b) stove enamelled tin-plate, or (c) solid brass liquid container), and of their Sovereign range of hand sprayers, including the powder blower.



IMPROVED PACK: The container now in use for Scrubb's dry cleaner (Scrubbs & Co., Ltd., Wimbledon Factory Estate, London, S.W.19). It has a smaller head than formerly and provision against loss from evaporation on the shelf.

Now Tax-free. — MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts, state that HydroSaluric (hydrochlorothiazide) is now exempt from purchase tax. — PFIZER, LTD., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent, state that their speciality Diabinese (chlorpropamide) anti-diabetic agent is now exempt from tax. — ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, advise that their preparation Decaserpil is now exempt from purchase tax.

Discontinued. — The following items have been discontinued and the manufacturers, Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, state that stocks are exhausted: Adrenalin and Chlorotene suppositories; aloin and phenolphthalein compound pills (bottle of 500); anterior pituitary with thyroid tablets (bottle of 100); corpora lutea capsules, gr. 5 (bottle of twenty-five); dicalcium phosphate; Digi-fortis tablets (bottle of 1,000); hyoscine hydrobromide hypodermic tablets, gr. 1/150; hypotensive tablets (bottle of twenty-five); morphine and atropine hypodermic tablets, H and I (tubes of twenty); nitroglycerin (glyceryl trinitrate) tablets, gr. 1/100; and thyroid-gland Emplets, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (bottle of 100).

Chemicals from Coal Tar. — The research department of the Midland Tar Distillers, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham is making available in research quantities (that is up to about 1 lb. lots) the following chemicals: Coumarone, 2-methylcoumarone, 3-methylcoumarone, hexamethylbenzene, 2,3,6-trimethyl phenol, 2,4,6-trimethyl phenol, phenyl allyl ether, p-cumylophenol [2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropane], 3-nitro-2,6-lutidine, 3-amino-2,6-lutidine, 6-methylpicolinic acid, 2,6-bis-(trichloromethyl)-pyridine, 2-(2-aminoethyl)-pyridine—and a number of derived secondary and tertiary amines. They invite inquiries to the sales department. A nine-page booklet describing the company's range of new organic intermediates is available on request.

To Make Phthalic Anhydride. — Howards of Ilford, Ltd., announce that they have decided to instal a phthalic anhydride unit at their works at Ilford, Essex. The unit, which will have a planned capacity of 3,000 tons a year, will be based on a proved Continental design which produces a high yield of high-quality material and has been operated successfully for a period of years. Site preparation is well advanced and it is expected that the plant will be on stream by the end of 1959. Part of the output of the plant is to be utilised for the company's own captive use in the manufacture of their specialised phthalate esters but a substantial proportion will be available for sale. They point out that considerable surplus production capacity for phthalic anhydride exists both in the United States and Europe as a whole but, up to the end of 1958, the United Kingdom was a large importer. The major producers in the United Kingdom have recently announced increases in their production capacity and Howards estimate that, when their own plant comes on stream,

the needs of the United Kingdom market for that material will be fully met from home production.

Doubling the Sale of Perfumes. — The perfume industry could more than double its present value of home sales by a collective campaign by the industry as a whole and by appropriate marketing and advertising policies by individual manufacturers. That claim is made in a review of the present and potential market for perfumes in a recent issue of "Business Ahead" ("a survey of market conditions, resources and influences" published by Saward, Baker & Co., Ltd., advertising agents, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2). The booklet points out that, in Britain, women spend on average only 7s. 3d. each a year on perfume. Expenditure on perfumes and cosmetics in the teenage market, with its annual spending power estimated at £900 millions, is only £15 millions. "Those £15 millions—though a mere 1·7 per cent. of the current annual expenditure by all teenagers—represents almost 25 per cent. of the total amount spent on cosmetics. . . . At first glance it might not appear difficult to persuade young girls to buy enough perfume to increase their spending on cosmetics from just 1·7 per cent. to 2 per cent. of their total expenditure. Yet such an apparently modest achievement would, in fact, constitute a major sales breakthrough. It would add about £2,700,000 to the £7,700,000 overall total retail value of perfume sales—a rise of no less than 35 per cent."

Bonus Offers

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., 352 Strand, London, W.C.2. Ronson Super Trim and Standard shavers. One Super-trim free with every six either kind (not mixed). Till July 18.

RACASAN, LTD., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. Racasan air-freshener aerosol, Jet insecticidal aerosol, and Space germicidal aerosol. 1 doz. assorted or 1 doz. of one variety, 5 per cent.; 2 doz. assorted or 2 doz. one variety, 7½ per cent.

Exhibitions and Fairs

FOURTH NATIONAL DISPLAY EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION, Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, London, S.W.1, June 15-18. About fifty exhibitors are to show the latest forms and uses of retail display equipment.

Calls for Tenders

THE Board of Trade has issued details concerning tenders sought by various overseas bodies, and an outline is given below of the requirements and closing dates. For fuller information readers should apply, quoting reference, to Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Surgical dressings. Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box No. 500, First Floor, Galle Face Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon (E.S.B. 9867/59, July 14).

Pharmaceuticals, vitamin and other tablets. The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, Colombo (E.S.B. 9288/59, July 7).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Lignocaine Products.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, have added to their range of medical specialities Lignostab (lignocaine hydrochloride, 2 per cent.); Lignostab A (lignocaine hydrochloride, 2 per cent. with adrenaline 1:80,000); and Lignostab N (lignocaine hydrochloride, 2 per cent. with nor-adrenaline 1:80,000), each in tins of fifty 2·2-mil ampoules.

Long-acting Vasopressor Agent.—Aramine, a potent, long-acting vasopressor agent launched by Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, is understood to have the property of raising and maintaining blood pressure in acute hypotensive emergencies. It may be administered by the intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous route. Following its injection there is a rapid and sustained rise in both diastolic and systolic blood pressure. Aramine is presented in 10-mil vial and carton of twelve 1-mil ampoules.

Royal Jelly Ampoules.—Ernest Lindsay, Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, are the sole importers of Apiderm preparation of royal jelly of bees. The product is issued in box of 24 ampoules ("drinking phials"). Apiderm contains—in addition to royal jelly—nicotinic acid, vitamins B₁, B₂, B₆ and C, calcium pantothenate, methionine, sodium glycerophosphate, folic acid and sweet wine. It is marketed as a tonic food that will help in restoring physical and mental activities and produce a general feeling of well-being.

Essential Amino Acids.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, are marketing a new series of sterile pyrogen-free solutions containing all the essential amino acids, together with enzymes, vitamins and mineral elements needed for their efficient utilisation. Two forms also contain sorbitol, and all have the name Trophysan. Trophysan is put forward as a comprehensive nutritive solution intended for intravenous, oral or subcutaneous administration. The five forms are Trophysan O, to be used only if adequate calories can be taken by mouth (but if it is desired to increase the nitrogen intake it may be used subcutaneously with hyaluronidase and also administered to children); Trophysan 5, which contains in each bottle of 540 mils (the equivalent of 20 gm. of protein and about 200 calories); the "5" variety, the "solution of choice" for patients able to take little or no food by mouth (it may be used subcutaneously with hyaluronidase and also for children); Trophysan 10, which provides the same equivalent of protein and about 300 calories per bottle and is indicated in, for example, an unconscious patient or other patient unable to take nutrient by mouth; Trophysan concentrated O, which is for patients who can take food by mouth but in whom there is severe protein deficiency (for example in burns), or to whom the amount of fluid to be administered must be kept to a minimum: it provides the equivalent of 40 gm. of protein per bottle; and Trophysan concentrated 10, with similar in-

dications to Trophysan concentrated O but indicated for patients who can take no food by mouth: it provides the equivalent of 40 gm. of protein per bottle with about 400 calories. The solutions are put up in 540-mil bottles of the Medical Research Council one-cannula type.

Low Tannin Tea.—Seventh Heaven Products, Ltd., Albion Food Mills, Kingsbury Road, London, N.W.9, have launched a new product, Lowtan (Rooibosch) tea, claimed to be entirely free from caffeine and to have an extremely low tannin content. Lowtan tea is issued in a lined bag. In appearance it resembles an orange pekoe, to which it is understood to be similar in flavour and aroma.

"Spray and Sprinkle" Pack.—Bonaire combined air freshener and disinfectant is now issued by the manufacturers, Brobat Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 52 Wandle Bank, South Wimbledon, London, S.W.19, in a new "spray and sprinkle" polythene container.

Preparations for Men.—Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, have introduced new products in their Prince Gourielli series of preparations for men. The new products include a lather shaving cream in large-size brilliant yellow "standing" tube in yellow-and-grey carton; a brushless shaving cream in extra large "standing" tube in grey-and-blue carton; a refill for the white-and-gold plastic shaving soap bowl; and a deodorant stick in grey-and-gold propelling plastic case.

Sun Tan Preparations.—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, London, W.3, are satisfied that their new sun-tan oil and sun-tan lotion are "as good as anything on the market." The oil is of "Continental" strength for protection against the fiercest sun; it contains "anti-viray," which screens out the ultra-violet rays, an insect repellent, and a tinting agent so that the skin assumes a tan from the moment it is used. The soothing and protective lotion also contains "anti-viray," and an insect repellent. It is packed in an unbreakable plastic container.

Products for the Skin.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new range of preparations for skin beauty treatment. "White Sable" is a silky deep cleanser, ideal for the sensitive skin. "Liquid Asset" is a new skin conditioner and freshener. "Build Up" is a firming facial that is quick and easy to use. "Moon Drops" moisture foundation is a new edition of the company's former "Moon Drops"; used under any make-up it is understood to soften the skin and protect it against wind and sun, and "Moon Drops" moisture balm is "a night-time twin" to it. "Waking Beauty" is an enriched night cream that softens the skin; it contains vitamins A, D and E. And "Seven Wonders" is a thick rich cream that "actually duplicates . . . many of the essentials of natural skin oils."

Washable Vinyl Toys.—Combex, Ltd., Ganton House, Ganton Street,

London, W.1, have added to their range of non-toxic, washable vinyl toys a "bride and groom" pair of character dolls, each packaged in a polythene bag with "header" card. The dolls, 7 in. high, are available in quantities of six and twelve, and for export in cartons of 12 doz. They have built-in safety squeakers that cannot be swallowed.

Bikini-style Sanitary Garments.—Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, are marketing, under the name Nikini, sanitary garments and pads in bikini style. The disposable pads are without loops for use with the sanitary garment. They are "super-soft, extra-absorbent, with knitted covers and waterproof backs."

Modernised Product and Pack.—Jeyes-Ibco Sales, Ltd., River Road, Barking, Essex, have launched a new version of their pine disinfectant Jeypine. Advantages claimed for the modified product are that it contains a more modern active ingredient killing a wider range of bacteria; has a new, more attractive and longer-lasting pine fragrance; that its bottle has been re-styled and now has shaped "grip" sides for non-slip security in wet hands; and that the label has been redesigned for greater attention value and sales appeal. The new Jeypine is available in three sizes.

Sanitary Fluid Sachet.—Racasan, Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Ches, have introduced a single-charge pack—the "Readypac"—of their Racasan sanitary fluid. In addition to its convenience, the sachet has the advantage that the user can see at a glance what stock he has whereas, when the fluid is supplied in tins, it is not always easy to know what the remaining contents of the tin may be. The sachet is also particularly suitable for those, such as caravanners, who have limited storage space. It is supplied in display box of 3 doz. The single-charge pack is, it is understood, not intended to replace the tins of Racasan sanitary fluid but to appeal to different users. Messrs. Racasan have also added an air freshener aerosol to their aerosol range.

Prepared Litter for Cat Boxes.—Colibri Hygiene, Ltd., 169 Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2, are marketing a new product, Kleen Kat, a prepared cat litter claimed to "house-train" all cats and kittens and to stop smells. It is presented in a bag containing enough to last about a fortnight.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about

Supalin

Acido Fosfato de Oxford

Bio-Dyne ointment and suppositories

Nap Naps



NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company;

R.O. = Registered Office

ADDRISON (HASTINGS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To acquire a business of bottle merchants. Directors: Maurice F. Addrison and Eliza M. Addrison. R.O.: 25 White Rock, Hastings.

STRETTEL HOLDINGS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To acquire patents, etc., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, etc. Directors: Ensor R. Holiday and Bertha S. Holiday. R.O.: 6 Hanover Square, London, W.I.

GARLAND & BOWREY (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Ronald B. Garland and Anthony P. Bowrey, M.P.S. R.O.: 87 Bradford Road, Combe Down, Bath.

D. DALIS JONES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: David D. Jones, M.P.S., Erica H. Jones, and Mary H. Kay. R.O.: 152 Holdenhurst Road, Bourne-mouth.

W. J. WATTERSON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. Directors: William J. Watterson, M.P.S., and Janet F. Watterson. R.O.: 79 High Street, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15.

WAYSIDE HERBAL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of herbalists and botanists, etc. Directors: Robert G. Barrett and Ivy L. Bennett. R.O.: 10 Electric Parade, Seven Kings Road, Ilford, Essex.

TENSILAC, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in fuller's earth and allied products, talcum powders, cosmetics, etc. Directors: Denis G. Brown and Jean Brown. R.O.: 140 High Street, Tenterden.

ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To acquire part of the undertaking and assets of Armour Chemical Industries, Ltd., etc. The first directors are not named. Solicitors: Slaughter & May, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

RALPH N. EMANUEL, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, drugs, medicines, etc. Ralph N. Emanuel, leather merchant, is the first director. R.O.: 69 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

CLAYTON PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysellers, etc. Directors: Michael J. McCullagh, Pamela G. Williams, M.P.S., and Jean H. McCullagh. R.O.: 21 Clayton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VANITY FAYRE (HOLBORN), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of dealers in medicines, toilet requisites and perfumes, etc. Directors: Beatrice A. Bacon and Cedric T. Weiss. R.O.: 14 Sicilian Avenue, London, W.C.1.

LUNDELL (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the

business of manufacturers of and dealers in weed killers, seed dressings, etc. Directors: Daniel A. Young, Robert S. Steven and Charles D. Calieu (all directors, Lundell (Great Britain), Ltd.). R.O.: Bower Lane, Lingfield, Surrey.

BRUSHWAVE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: John J. Sandler and Joan M. Poock. The first directors are to be appointed by the sub-

scribers. R.O.: Arundel House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.2.

LEIGHTON & SON (RETAIL), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Directors: Harry Leighton and Audrey Leighton. R.O.: 169 Lumb Lane, Bradford, 8.

B. J. HODGSON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. To acquire the business of a dispensing chemist now carried on by Bernard J. Hodgson, M.P.S., at 31 Tavistock Street, Bedford, as Herbert & Herbert. Directors: Bernard J. Hodgson and Jennifer Hodgson.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN the House of Lords on May 13 LORD DOUGLAS OF BARLOCH asked a number of questions about the control of antibiotics in cosmetics. The Earl of Onslow stated that there was no evidence that any cosmetic was being made which had as an ingredient "one of these possibly harmful antibiotics."

Weights and Measures

BRIGADIER T. H. CLARKE asked on May 11 when a Weights and Measures Bill would be introduced in view of the fact that the necessary legislation was long overdue. SIR DAVID ECCLES (President, Board of Trade) said the preparation of this Bill was proceeding but it could not be completed until the result of a social survey on certain aspects of the subject were available, probably during the summer. Thereafter the Bill would be introduced so soon as Parliamentary time permitted.

Television Advertisements

On May 13, MR. C. MAYHEW was granted the opportunity to introduce a Bill amending the Television Act 1954 by prohibiting the broadcasting of advertisements for more than six minutes in any hour.

Industrial Designs

Answering a question on May 14, MR. J. RODGERS (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) said that a Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Johnston, Q.C., had been appointed to review the law relating to the protection of industrial designs.

Hypomagnesaemia

SIR A. BALDWIN asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he was aware of the increasing concern about hypomagnesaemia in cattle.

MR. JOHN HARE (Minister of Agriculture) in a written reply on May 14 stated: "Yes. A recent survey suggests that about 1 per cent. of dairy cattle are affected by the disease; it is also frequent in non-lactating and beef cattle and occurs at all ages."

The condition was associated with a fall in blood magnesium levels, but it had not yet been positively determined what caused that to happen. Clinical symptoms varied with the intensity of the attack and often the animal died unless treatment was started in good time. Since some of the symptoms occurred in other diseases, a veterinary surgeon should be called in as soon as

suggestive symptoms are observed so as to ensure an accurate diagnosis.

Hypomagnesaemia could not be attributed solely to magnesium deficiency in the accepted nutritional sense, although oral supplements of magnesium in most cases prevented a fall in blood magnesium to dangerously low levels. Two ounces of calcined magnesite for adult stock, with smaller amounts for younger cattle, had been used prophylactically.

Further research was required before treatment of pastures could be generally recommended as a fully effective and economic alternative to oral dosing.

Consumer Protection Committee

MR. FRANCIS NOEL-BAKER asked on May 14 to what extent the departmental committee on consumer protection would consider how far further safeguards were required against misleading or undesirable advertising; and if he would instruct the committee to hear evidence with regard to advertising from business interests concerned, and from members of the general public and organisations concerned with consumer protection, including the Advertising Inquiry Committee. MR. JOHN RODGERS (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) stated that some aspects of advertising would certainly be relevant to the committee's work, and no doubt they would consider representations from all responsible bodies concerned with their field of inquiry. MR. F. T. WILLEY said that recently the President of the Board of Trade had said he was half-way towards a decision regarding the committee. "Will he reach the end of the road before the House reassembles?"

MR. RODGERS: "I hope very shortly to be able to make an announcement."

Multiple Sclerosis

MR. D. M. KEEGAN during an adjournment debate on May 15 recommended the allocation of more money for research into the causes and treatment of multiple sclerosis. In reply, MR. RICHARD THOMPSON (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) reviewed the work which was being done by the Medical Research Council and in hospitals and the universities, he said: "It has always been stated that it is the intractable nature of the problem rather than lack of money which hampers progress, and that remains true." Parliament adjourned on May 15 until June 2 for the Whitsuntide recess.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

An agreed code of sales-promotion practice

THE Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has now released the details of its Code of Sales Promotion Practice for Medical Specialities in the United Kingdom (see *C. & D.*, May 9, p. 503).

A Code of Advertising Practice was first adopted by the medical specialties section of the Association in January 1946. The present Code, designed to meet present-day conditions, was accepted by the Association as a whole in October 1958. The text of the Code is as follows:—

" Among the members of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, it is the established practice in promoting the sales of medical specialities (i.e. branded products not advertised to the lay public) to be guided by the principles:

(a) that the accuracy and completeness of the information are of paramount importance; and

(b) that the methods of promotion employed must be appropriate to the learning and professional status of those to whom they are directed.

In order that these principles may be interpreted as uniformly as possible, the members of the Association have adopted this Code of Practice.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODE

Non-adherence to this Code makes a member liable to exclusion from the Association under Rule 7(f) of the Constitution and Rules.

1. GENERAL

(Note: "Promotional activities" include the spoken as well as the written word, postal and journal advertising, films and any other medium of promotion.)

(a) Promotional activities must not mislead, either directly or by implication.

(b) The effect of promotional activities taken as a whole should be to give a complete and balanced picture of the product to the doctor. Side-effects and contra-indications must be clearly stated.

(c) Statements based on clinical and pharmacological evidence and those based on theoretical speculation must be clearly differentiated.

(d) Scientific work must be quoted fairly. Results that have been superseded by later work must not be used without qualification.

(e) Disparaging references to competing medical specialities or manufacturers must be avoided.

(f) When the prescribing of a preparation under the N.H.S. is referred to, care must be taken not to give to doctors the impression that it may be prescribed lavishly or indiscriminately without fear of any repercussion. For example, the phrase "freely prescribable under the N.H.S.," and similar phrases using the ambiguous word "freely," must be avoided.

2. MAILINGS

(a) Communications must not be designed to gain attention by subterfuge or deception.

(b) The "basic N.H.S. cost" of products must be given in or with all medical product literature except where reference to cost would be inappropriate. By "basic N.H.S. cost" is meant the cost to the re-

tailer (excluding any purchase tax) of a specified pack or of a commonly prescribed quantity of the product when dispensed from the pack size in which the greatest proportion of the total sales of the product are made. Where purchase tax is chargeable, this fact must be indicated.

(c) Special care must be taken to keep mailing lists up to date and to avoid sending literature to categories of doctors unlikely to derive useful information from it.

(d) Sensible restraint must be exercised upon the frequency with which mailings on individual products are sent out.

(e) Requests from doctors to be removed from mailing lists must be honoured.

3. REPRESENTATIVES

(a) Representatives must have received adequate training to enable them to provide the technical service which is their duty.

(b) Representatives shall offer no inducement nor employ any subterfuge to gain an interview with a doctor or pharmacist.

(c) Frequency of calls on doctors and hospitals shall not be such as to arouse criticism of medical representation in general.

4. SAMPLES

(a) Except for supplies given for a specific clinical trial, samples must be modest both in size and face value.

(b) Unsolicited samples of normally harmless products must be of quantities small enough not to be dangerous to children.

(c) Samples of products that it would be unsafe to use except under medical supervision (whether or not they are restricted by law to supply on prescription) must not be sent unsolicited through the post. When they are sent in response to a request, they must be packed so as to be reasonably secure against the package being opened by young children.

5. GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY

(a) Gifts to doctors and pharmacists in professional practice must be of relevance to the practice of medicine and pharmacy and of little monetary value.

(b) Hospitality and entertainment extended to doctors and pharmacists must be moderate.

6. RELATIONS WITH THE LAY PUBLIC

Enquiries from members of the lay public for information or advice on personal medical matters must always be refused and the enquirer recommended to consult his own doctor."

LEGAL REPORTS

Risks Must be Explained

FOLLOWING the use of a 25s. tattoo remover kit that was alleged to have caused her arm to swell and kept her away from work for sixteen weeks, Miss Irene Hanneghan, a factory worker, China Street, Liverpool, claimed damages at Liverpool county court on May 11 from Leslie John Cunliffe, 61 Stanley Avenue, Dagenham. One of the witnesses (a partner in an analytical laboratory) said that the fluid which was used was almost pure glacial acetic acid. Cunliffe said he had supplied hundreds of the tattoo remover kits. Had he known originally what he now knew about the remover's formula and effect he would have added a special warning to women buying the kits. Judgment was given to plaintiff for £60 damages, the judge saying that, if persons took it upon themselves to put on the market that sort of tattoo remover, then the risk the patient ran must be explained in greater detail.

To Oblige Customers

AT Croydon magistrates' court on May 12 two summonses were brought by the Pharmaceutical Society under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, against Leonard Henry Pardoe, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon. Pardoe pleaded guilty to selling morphine (in Gee's linctus, B.P.C.) while not a pharmacist, and of failing to show his name and address on the bottle as required by the Act. An inspector visited Pardoe's shop, where "patent" medicines and toilet goods were on sale, and was served with a bottle of the linctus. When the inspector disclosed his identity, Pardoe said that he knew he should not sell that type of preparation, but kept a few bottles for personal use and to oblige customers on Sunday mornings, most chemists' shops in the

district being closed on that day. For Pardoe, Mr. Michael Pringle said the sale of the bottles was a "kindly act" to his customers. The other offence was a technical one. Two convictions for similar offences in 1953 were admitted by Pardoe, who was fined a total of £5, with £3 3s. costs.

A Doctor Placed on Probation

BEFORE the Dudley magistrates on May 11, Dr. Geoffrey Roderick Richards, 5 Corrymore Mansions, Sketty Road, Swansea, admitted twenty-four charges of obtaining for his own use drugs by means of National Health prescriptions between January 29 and March 2. He also admitted failing to keep a register of Dangerous Drugs on January 28. At the time Richards was a locum tenens for a Dudley doctor. The offences were discovered when an inspector made a routine check at local chemists' shops. On March 6, Richards told the inspector: "I have taken quite a lot of the drugs I prescribed for my patients. I have got to keep going. I have a duodenal ulcer." In a statement he said he was working day and night because of the influenza epidemic and was doing so much he was unable to keep records of drugs prescribed. The police said Richards was fined £50 at Northampton in 1946 for failing to keep a drugs register and £100 in 1949 at Pontypridd for obtaining drugs for his own use. The Secretary of State then withdrew the doctor's authority to possess and dispense Dangerous Drugs until 1954. The value of the drugs concerned in this case was only £5 5s. Richards was said to have been unemployed since the cases came to light. He was now a voluntary patient at a Swansea hospital. The magistrates decided to place Richards on probation for two years, provided he remained in a mental hospital for one year.

PERSONALITIES

MR. E. LE Q. HERBERT, B.Sc., F.H.W.C., M.Inst.F., F.Inst.Pet., M.I.Chem.E., F.R.I.C., who has been elected president of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, studied chemistry at the Heriot-Watt College, and University of Edinburgh, graduating in 1922. Since the war he has directed the Shell Group's manufacturing expansion (both petroleum and chemicals) in the United Kingdom.



Mr. G. S. Sladden



Mr. R. K. Newman

TO MR. G. S. SLADDEN and MR. R. K. NEWMAN, pictured above, apologies are given that Mr. Newman's portrait appeared, wrongly labelled, in a paragraph about Mr. Sladden. Mr. Sladden is managing director of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., manufacturers of Old Spice specialities, 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Mr. Newman is field manager of Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On April 9, Mr. Martin Stanners Andrews, M.P.S., Waldens Park Road, Horsell, Woking, Surrey. Mr. Andrews qualified in 1921.

CAMERON.—On May 7, Mr. William Cameron, M.P.S., Cul-Na-Sithe, Coldingham, Berwicks. Mr. Cameron qualified in 1920.

CROFT.—Recently, Mr. William Francis Croft, M.P.S., Tibshelf, Derby, aged eighty. Mr. Croft had been pharmacist in that village for fifty-eight years. He was a director of Croft Bros., Ltd., along with his son, Mr. F. C. Croft, M.P.S.

HARBRON.—Recently, Mr. Charles Grayson Harbron, M.P.S., 69 Beach Street, Deal, Kent. Mr. Harbron qualified in 1927.

LATHAM.—Recently, Mr. Frederick Ernest Latham, M.P.S., 6 Sherwood Street, Warsop, Mansfield, Notts. Mr. Latham qualified in 1921.

LOADMAN.—On April 27, Mr. Percy Loadman, M.P.S., 637 Harvey Road, Alvaston, Derby. Mr. Loadman qualified in 1924.

LENTON.—On May 13, Mr. Walter Henry Lenton, F.P.S., Cathedral Pharmacy, 6 Bailgate, Lincoln. Mr. Lenton was a director of F. P. Watson, Ltd., Lincoln, and one time chief chemist of Baron Harveys & Co., and Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Long Melford. He was eighty-two.

LUXTON.—Recently, Mr. Charles

Emmanuel Luxton, M.P.S., 4 South Place, Kingsbridge, Devon. Mr. Luxton qualified in 1926.

MCCAIG.—On May 13, Mr. Robert McCaig, M.P.S., 113 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, formerly of 9 Dundas Street, Edinburgh. Mr. McCaig qualified in 1903.

NELSON.—On April 14, Mr. Thomas Coutts Nelson, M.P.S., 49 Hillfield Drive, Heswell, Wirral, Cheshire. Mr. Nelson qualified in 1923.

RICKERBY.—On May 7, Mr. Leo Ferdinand Rickerby, M.P.S.I., 134 Francis Street, Dublin, Eire. Mr. Rickerby qualified in 1932.

WILSON.—On April 11, Mr. John Ronald Wilson, 140 Osborne Road, Manly, New South Wales, Australia. Mr. Wilson qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Ireland in 1901. After a brief period he emigrated to South Africa, where he had a pharmacy in Johannesburg. Later he went to Australia where he had several pharmacies. He retired from business a good many years ago.

MR. S. DALE, Londonderry, writes:—Mr. Wilson was a man of a retiring nature and, like most of the old chemists, he always put the interests of his customers before his own personal comfort.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

ASPRO-NICHOLAS, LTD.—Mr. R. B. Seymour has been appointed associate director (manufacturing) and Mr. L. Coombs associate director (home operations).

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.—Dividend 12 per cent. plus bonus 2 per cent. (making 20 per cent.) (same). Net profits before tax £95,516 (£112,368) for 1958.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—Subject to audit the results for the year ended March 31 are as follows: Group profits before tax but after depreciation and interest on loan stock £4,997,839 (£5,057,350); less tax, £2,555,598 (£2,962,174); net profit of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., after all charges including tax, £2,072,663 (£1,961,394). A final dividend of 10 per cent. making 16 per cent. for the year is being paid on capital increased by a 25 per cent. scrip issue against the equivalent of 14·4 per cent.

BRITISH XYLONITE CO., LTD.—Sir Laurence Merriam (chairman) in his statement accompanying the accounts for 1958 previously circulated (C. & D., April 25, p. 446), said that the year was a much better one for the Halex division than 1957. Both sales and profits showed substantial increases despite severe competition and the outlook for 1959 was encouraging. Of the Cascelloid division Sir Laurence mentioned that automatic production of transparent boxes and cylindrical tubes had now been achieved.

MILTON ANTISEPTIC, LTD.—Vick International, Ltd., proposes to liquidate Milton Antiseptic, Ltd., and to repay the Preference shares on June 19—the 26s. 2d. to be paid includes dividend down to the date of repayment. Further particulars are being announced

later. In view of the change of control the directors do not recommend any Ordinary dividend for the year to September 30, 1958 (against 18 per cent.). Group net profits were £62,199 (£58,390), after tax of £64,675 (£65,740).

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.—Sales of the company and its overseas subsidiaries during 1958 amounted to nearly £7 millions, an increase of more than 11 per cent. over the previous year's total, which was itself a record. For the first time, overseas sales by the parent company and its subsidiaries exceeded by a small margin sales in Great Britain, states the chairman (Mr. G. C. R. Eley) in a circular accompanying the accounts for 1958. Consolidated trading profit before tax amounted to £551,597 (against £474,718) but taxation called for less in 1958 than in the previous year because of higher expenditure on buildings and plant combined with the increases made in last year's Finance Act in the taxation allowances on capital expenditure. As previously published (C. & D., April 25, p. 446), consolidated profit at £288,991 after tax was £89,000 up on the previous year. Home sales of the company's pharmaceutical products showed little improvement over the previous year and profit margins narrowed. On the other hand the laboratory chemicals division did well, both at home and abroad, while the sales and profits of the overseas subsidiary companies showed a marked advance. Overall trading experience in 1959, so far, has followed broadly the pattern of 1958.

BUSINESS CHANGES

T. A. WARD & CO., LTD., have removed to 39 King Street, Blackburn.

MR. J. G. GREANEY has acquired Ellis's Pharmacy at Ballybough, Dublin.

LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD., have closed their branch at 38 High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.

MR. KIERAN MOORE, M.P.S.I., has opened a pharmacy at Blackrock, co. Louth, Eire.

MISS JULIA CASHELL, M.P.S.I., has opened a pharmacy at Carrigtwohill, co. Cork, Eire.

MRS. M. HEALY, M.P.S.I., has commenced practice at 39 Barronstrand Street, Waterford, Eire.

MR. G. HENNESSY has opened a pharmacy at 1 Kilcolman Park, South Douglas Road, Cork, Eire.

GILLETTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, have formed an overseas marketing division under the joint direction of Messrs. H. G. C. Graham and E. D. Snelling. They will have responsibility for separate territorial groups covering all territories in the Eastern Hemisphere and those sterling areas situated in the Western Hemisphere.

Appointments

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have appointed Mr. E. Cooper their medical representative in Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire and the Isle of Wight.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

A Chief Constable refuses to allow attendance of police witnesses

AT an inquiry by the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 6 Mr. A. C. Castle (solicitor) who appeared to place the facts before the Committee, said he was in some difficulty. In order to bring certain evidence before the Committee he had sought the assistance of the Chief Constable of the district where the offences took place. The Chief Constable in a letter stated: "Whilst there is an onus on the police to forward to certain professional governing bodies notification of convictions of members of these bodies, there is no such onus as regards the disclosure of any other information. . . ." Mr. Castle later asked the Chief Constable whether he would agree to the two police officers concerned in the cases attending before the Statutory Committee, but the Chief Constable refused and pointed out that "When this matter was under consideration some time ago, it was decided that if a corporate body, which had been notified by the police of the conviction of one of its members, contemplated taking disciplinary action and asked the police for additional information, the police could go no further than to supply a copy of the charge(s) leading to the accused's conviction."

He then continued by stating "This procedure has been accepted by the General Medical Council and the General Dental Council."

Mr. Castle indicated he had also communicated with the Procurator-Fiscal concerned with the charges and asked if he would give him a short statement of the facts. His reply was "In Scotland police reports passed to the Procurator-Fiscal are confidential and the contents of them may not be disclosed to third parties. Accordingly, it is not permissible for me to supply you with information from police reports or an abstract from them. I am, however, enclosing for your information a copy of the charges. . . ."

Facts of the Case

The case concerned a pharmacist who during December 1958 had been fined £40 and disqualified from driving for two years for driving a motor-car whilst under the influence of drink or a drug, and had been fined £1 for driving a car without proper lighting. During March 1959 he had also been convicted of assaulting his wife by brandishing a pistol at her, for which offence he had been fined £3. In addition he had caused a breach of the peace and was fined £3; and finally for being in possession of the pistol without holding a firearm certificate he was fined £5.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Castle produced certificates of conviction.

After recounting the various charges Mr. Castle read a letter from the pharmacist concerned, "In reply to your note of the 24th ult. regarding my driving offence I would offer the following comments. I was exonerated from the careless driving charge. With

regard to the lighting offence I maintained that I had extinguished my side lights inadvertently at the same time as I had turned off my headlights before entering the main road. I also maintained the driver of the other vehicle could have taken avoiding action to prevent an accident. I felt very upset at the time of the accident realising that I depended on my car in no small way for the carrying out of my business. This agitation, coupled with the fact that I had had a heart attack in April 1958, when I required hospital treatment, accelerated the effects of any drink I might have taken.

The accident took place on December 6, 1958, at 12.15 a.m. outside my business hours.

The plea of guilty to Section 15 traffic act was advised by agent to avoid if possible any further publicity in the circumstances."

Counsel Speaks for the Pharmacist

Mr. Rodney Bax, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the pharmacist who stated that he had qualified in 1935 and had never been in any sort of trouble either with the Statutory Committee or anybody else until the offences cited. In April last year he had been admitted to hospital with coronary thrombosis and during August he was treated for cystitis.

Referring to the driving offence he admitted having had some drink during the early part of the evening, but not in any way an excessive quantity. He said he had pleaded guilty to the offence on advice, primarily to avoid publicity. Mr. Bax: ". . . Since your conviction for the driving offence have you touched any alcohol at all?" "None at all." "What is your future intention?" "Total abstinence, but mainly for my health."

During further evidence the pharmacist stated that between the date of his arrest and the Court hearing he had had to return to hospital owing to cardiac trouble. Regarding the other offence he said that the pistol belonged to his father. At the time of the incident his wife had been night nursing. He suggested to her it would be a good idea to take the pistol on holiday to Shetland to use it for deer shooting. His wife became excited and frenzied because, he thought, she misconstrued his statement, and called the police. When they arrived his wife was still in a state of hysteria. Answering the chairman the pharmacist stated he had not taken any liquor since the trouble with the car, and had not had anything on that Sunday morning, "I was going on duty at 10 o'clock, and I was not likely to take anything before then."

After evidence by the pharmacist's wife, the members of the Statutory Committee were addressed by Mr. Rodney Bax, who submitted three testimonials confirming the professional capabilities of the pharmacist concerned. Mr. Bax said "It may not be terribly common . . . for you to consider convictions which perhaps have

so little to do . . . in the direct sense with an accused person's functions as a pharmacist. One thing that is not present in this case . . . is any conviction relating to his conduct of his business or his dispensing or anything of that kind . . . the two incidents . . . are likely to be isolated and the mere fact . . . of having . . . to appear before your Committee, to face this Inquiry is likely to have and has had such a salutary effect . . . as to make it quite improbable that any recurrence of anything of this sort would take place." He suggested that the cause of the happenings was indicated by the medical certificates concerning the health of the pharmacist and his wife. "You may think, at this present juncture, that he has had a very sharp lesson. I ask you to take that view of it, and to say it is not necessary, in your view, that the matter, so far as he is concerned, should be prolonged further."

In giving their decision the chairman said that the Committee did not attach importance in connection with the exercise of their duties either to the lighting offence or to the holding of the pistol without a licence "But we do attach importance to the other three offences of which you were convicted. Convictions of this kind, published in the Press, are such as to injure the good name of the particular pharmacist and reduce public confidence in him, and also to affect the good name of the profession."

The Committee were of the opinion that those offences were such as to render the pharmacist liable to be removed from the Register; "But having regard to your good previous record and to your state of health at the time, the Committee have decided that it is not necessary to make any direction for the removal of your name from the Register, nor do we propose to make an order for an adjournment of these proceedings."

We have heard from you that you have not, since the date of your second conviction, taken any alcoholic liquor. The Committee express the hope that, having regard to your physical state, you will remain an abstainer in future.

You will understand that if on any subsequent occasion you come before the Committee with convictions of the kind that have been proved today, or of any other kind, you are liable to be removed from the Register straight away. With that warning the Committee give no direction upon this Inquiry."

WILLS

MR. R. C. CARTER, M.P.S., 14 Thornfield Road, Middlesbrough, left £14,146 (£8,224 net).

MR. B. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., 36 Birch Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, left £2,272 (£2,195 net).

MR. W. J. OGILVIE, M.P.S., Firth View, Invergordon, left £13,691.

MR. D. A. TAYLOR, M.P.S.I., 15 Chlorine Gardens, Belfast, left £28,132.

MR. A. FAIRBAIRN, M.P.S., Aireville, Blundellsands Road West, Blundellsands, Liverpool, left £28,935 (£28,835 net).

SEVENTH FRANCO-BRITISH CONGRESS

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 16, p. 529)

ADDRESSING the Congress on the pharmacist's sources of information about drugs in France, PROFESSOR M. GUILLOT (Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Paris), said that there were few, if any, references to new medicaments or proprietary medicines in the more important periodicals. The manufacturers had two ways of passing information to the medical profession: by sending pamphlets to each doctor, and by advertising in the medical journals (advertising in the lay Press is illegal). Unfortunately, such medical literature was rarely sent to pharmacists. Unfortunately, too, it often presented a biased point of view, the advantages of the medicaments being given greater emphasis than their disadvantages. Fair comparison of the various preparations that might be used in the treatment of the same disease was not made, and it was that information which must be available to both pharmacist and doctor.

For some time the Ordre des Médecins had sought to establish an information service that would publish abstracts from the medical journals and from the manufacturers' literature for the use of the medical profession. It was desirable that the Ordre des Pharmaciens and the Ordre des Médecins should co-operate in that project, but at present no such work had been attempted, owing to the difficulty of carrying it out without the authority of the manufacturers and of foreign firms.

In all, the pharmacist's sources of information were meagre. He often learned of the existence of a new product when he was first asked to supply it, until which time he had been unaware of its existence. The *Syndicats pharmaceutiques* had asked that, when a new product was marketed, the manufacturer should send a sample, free of charge, to each retail and hospital pharmacist, so that he would not be taken unawares when asked to supply it. So far, that was the only practical step that had been taken in France.

Contact with Doctor Essential

Professor Guillot pointed out that in France the pharmacist had a special responsibility to contact a doctor if a prescription was received requesting doses above the maximum laid down. That responsibility was still his when dealing with proprietary medicines. In his paper the speaker stated "The pharmacist has a duty—indeed an obligation—to give information to the patient, who often wants to know about the medicine which has been prescribed for him." However, he had had to bear some criticism for that from his colleagues. Professor Guillot said he wanted to make it clear that, when dealing with the public, the pharmacist had to give some answer, albeit a "woolly" one. He must arrive at some point whereby a reply did not give the doctor away, tell the patient too much or indicate that the pharmacist did not know his job.

There was little advertising of medicine in France, because, under the

French Social Security system, no prescribing of advertised products would be paid for. French pharmacists appeared to have more to do with the teaching of pharmacology in hospitals than seemed the case in Britain. In retail establishments the situation appeared to be comparable. There was a real necessity for a knowledge of pharmacology in both spheres, in order that the pharmacist should be able to do the job properly.

Proposed Restrictions on Advertisers

MR. VAILLENT, opening the discussion, said it was the responsibility of the retailer to know his products, their indications and contraindications. The proposal to send samples, as suggested in Professor Guillot's paper, might cause difficulties for the retailer, since under his code of ethics no retailer must receive any gifts from manufacturers in that way. So far there had been no censorship or control of advertisements in the technical Press, but a new Bill proposed restrictions that would require manufacturers to include doses and contraindications in advertisements. An attempt was being made to exempt technical information for pharmacists and doctors from the suggested control.

MR. J. A. MYERS (Edinburgh Royal Infirmary), referring to the patient-doctor relationship, said he thought the pharmacist should beware of "barging in," and should avoid giving information to patients. In Britain much attention had been focused on the costs of drugs. It was often difficult to indicate the costs. Should the wholesale, retail or hospital price be given? He was certain a doctor could not keep up to date with both diagnosis and prices. The hospital pharmacist was in a responsible position as the only one who "kept tabs" on all that information.

MR. P. PASQUIER, speaking as a French retailer, said there was a need for the dissemination of scientific and therapeutic information on proprietary and non-proprietary preparations. He wanted manufacturers, when a new product was introduced, to send a card to each of the 14,000 retailers. It might be that the retailers' and manufacturers' organisations could combine on that matter and issue information twice weekly. In that way the retailer would have the information immediately "and not some months afterwards."

MR. H. NOBLE (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) said Mr. Grainer had referred to ways in which the pharmacist could influence the public. "Are there any means of encouraging the public to come to the pharmacist?" There were marked differences between French and British pharmaceutical practice. Approximately one-third of the sales in British pharmacies were for advertised medicines. Today, more people were buying advertised medicines in shops other than pharmacies. The National Pharmaceutical Union was trying to find means to help the pharmacist, and was shortly to try and establish a Pharmaceutical Publicity

Association. The Executive hoped to obtain approval and support to spend £100,000 annually for that purpose. By advertising in the Press and on television the Union hoped to get the public to go to the pharmacy. That step had already been taken in America and Canada. To some chemists the suggestion might give rise to feelings of concern lest the professional side of pharmacy was "done a disservice." But the publicity could be done in a restrained way. He felt it was necessary to maintain the idea that it was in the public's interest to go to the pharmacist. Regarding product information, he thought the present sources were adequate, but it would be better if their arrangement and format were standardised.

MR. MICHEL LAURENT (secretary-general, Ordre National des Pharmaciens) expressed the hope that Mr. Noble's announcement would encourage French pharmacists to come forward to help a similar campaign.

MR. M. DELALANDE thought that the discussion had tended to avoid moral considerations. The pharmacist's outlook should be governed by a feeling of public service.

MR. JAMES S. LEY referred to the Douglas Committee's report and its suggestion of controlling of representatives' interviews. The duplication of products had become in his hospital a matter of consultation between the specialists and the pharmacist, and that type of consultation and co-ordination could often be extended. On occasions when a young doctor had left the hospital to go into practice the speaker had often been able to put him in touch with the local pharmacist—to the advantage of both.

Doctor-pharmacist Symposia?

MR. N. A. HERDMAN claimed he spoke as a pharmacist "unclassified," since he had experience of retail, hospital and manufacturing pharmacy. It was no longer possible to seek information about new drugs from textbooks. New drugs came from private industry, which had now become the source of information on pharmacology and clinical applications. Such information in Britain, as Mr. Noble had said, could be got for the asking. He referred to the value of "Martindale" and the information given in the professional and trade Press. If those were not up to date it was because some manufacturers had failed to do their jobs. He wanted a lessening of the inherent resistance between those who sell and those who buy and suggested that pharmacists could make more use of the manufacturers' representative. He would like to see local chemists and doctors organising symposia, possibly under the guidance of the local professor of pharmacology, to discuss in an academic atmosphere new products and their clinical applications. In that way tendentious literature could be examined and criticised. "It would not suit some companies, but in general those should not be allowed to exist anyway."

SYMPORIUM ON STERILISATION

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 16, p. 529)

HAVING dealt with steam traps in autoclaves Mr. Wilkinson put forward a theory to explain the rapid attainment of sterilising temperature when high vacuum was used. Capillary channels between adjacent fibres in air-dried cotton were filled with air. Steam displaced some of the air and, coming into contact with the cold fibres, condensed, forming a drop of water which occluded the capillary. Eventually more heat was given up to the water, which evaporated as the dressing reached steam temperature; or the drop drained away, and the procedure was repeated further down the capillary and so on until the steam reached the inside of the dressings. That was a fairly slow process. With dried cotton the fibres were in the nature of a desiccant. As much air was present as in the first case, but when the steam condensed the water was absorbed and did not plug the capillary, so the steam passed rapidly into the centre of the dressings. Heat of absorption of water was evolved and the dressings could superheat. Where high vacuum was used, removal of air was not, he suggested, the only reason for rapid attainment of steam temperature within the chamber. Low pressure kept the contents of the chamber below the vapour pressure of water until the steam had penetrated to the centre of the dressings, which it did rapidly, preventing condensation until the pressure rose. Condensation and therefore heating took place throughout the charge so soon as the vapour pressure was exceeded.

Dressings Must Emerge Dry

It was essential for dressings to be dried after sterilisation and not removed in a soggy condition, so means must be provided for drying the dressings before removal. In general terms that meant removing the water in the form of vapour in a current of air drawn through the steriliser, with or without the application of a vacuum to remove a large proportion of the condensed water. The procedure brought with it further difficulties, as it was essential that the air entering the chamber should be sterile, otherwise it was possible for the dressings to become recontaminated. Various types of filter were currently employed for the purpose. Properly designed and used, they gave a high degree of efficiency.

Progress nowadays was towards a fully automatic cycle so that the personal element was largely removed. An example was the jacketed steam-heated autoclave with press-button control.

Irrespective of how well designed a piece of apparatus might be, its successful use was up to those responsible for its operation and maintenance, Mr. Wilkinson concluded.

At the afternoon session the first paper was on methods of testing the bactericidal efficiency of steam sterilisers. It was presented by Dr. J. C. KELSEY (lecturer in bacteriology, Guy's Hospital medical school). Dr. Kelsey

said that adequate methods of testing the efficiency of the sterilising process were important if the sterility of the material processed were to be beyond reasonable doubt.

The Criterion in Tests

To test the sterilising efficiency of obsolete or faulty equipment was a waste of time, materials and energy. The ultimate criterion of any process was that the product should have the qualities claimed for it. In some circumstances those qualities could be tested for in the entire output (for example, motor-cars tested for performance). In others only an aliquot of the product could be tested, and sterility tests were of that nature. Tests could be direct, in which samples from the load were subjected to sterility tests, or indirect, in which it was assumed that certain conditions were adequate to guarantee sterility, and test objects to show whether or not those conditions had been achieved were inserted into the load at various points.

In practice, direct testing of samples of processed goods for sterility was disappointing. The results were slow to be obtained and difficult to interpret. Conditions of culture, such as choice of medium and time and temperature of incubation, would affect the result and must be standardised. More important still, the results must be statistically interpreted.

Before an indirect test could be designed a standard of adequate heat treatment must be laid down. In an attempt to do that recently he had collected from the literature published data of the thermal death times for a number of spore-bearing organisms. The published data suggested that the commonly used mesophilic spore-bearing organisms were inadequate, and that was confirmed by tests he had conducted on twenty-five test organisms used by hospitals. Soil was widely used, but it was erratic in its behaviour and often too resistant for practical purposes. Only such thermophilic organisms as *Bacillus sterothermophilus* could be regarded as satisfactory, and then care must be used to test each batch of spore papers for heat resistance. In practice never less than two spore papers should be used at one site. Two negative cultures would indicate adequate sterility, two positive would indicate failure, and a positive and negative would call for further tests.

Chemical indicators had the advantage that there was no delay in reading them, so that faults in sterilisation could be detected and remedied immediately. They were also, at least potentially, uniform in their behaviour. The ideal chemical indicator would show an unequivocal colour change completed suddenly at the exposure time. Many chemical indicators had been described. Most depended on the mere attainment of a given temperature to melt a solid or disintegrate a tablet, without any time element being in-

volved. Those indicators were useful to demonstrate that a package had been subjected to some heat treatment, and so prevent confusion between sterile and unsterile goods, but they gave little information about the adequacy of the heat treatment received. Dr. Kelsey described various types in use.

The use to be made of checking methods must be decided, he said, by those who bear the responsibility, but a few suggestions might be allowed. They were that direct sterility testing had a limited place in bulk sterilisation by pharmaceutical houses, but probably none in hospital practice; that chemical indicators should be used for regular routine testing and during the early stages of the formulation of new processes (at present Browne's tubes were the most satisfactory indicators available); and that spore tests should be used for the final check of a new process and for occasional "full dress" tests (only thermophiles of known heat resistance should be used, and then only by persons experienced in microbiological techniques). Thermocouples and similar devices gave valuable information, and provision for their use should be made in all future steriliser installations. They should be used only after careful calibration and by skilled persons. The most important single check on the efficiency of a steriliser remained the daily inspection of the temperature record (and with high-vacuum equipment that of pressure) by a responsible person, whatever more elaborate tests were made as well.

The final paper was concerned mainly with outbreaks of infection and the methods to be adopted to prevent them. Given by Dr. J. H. BOWIE (senior lecturer in bacteriology, University of Edinburgh), it included a moving plea to hospital managements to "put their houses in order."

Responsibility for Sterility

For pharmacists, Dr. Bowie's most important pronouncement was that centralising the sterilisation and disinfection arrangements in a hospital would solve some of the present difficulties in the practice of asepsis. The persons professionally most fitted at the present time to undertake the development and running of such units were the pharmacists — first, because the notion was a natural extension of their present responsibility in hospital, and secondly because many pharmacists and their teachers already possessed experience in the large-scale production of sterile materials in industry.

Discussion

DR. PARKINSON took over the chairmanship of the Symposium when it was opened to contributions from the floor.

PROFESSOR BERRY said he was deeply indebted to Dr. Bowie for his summation of the situation in hospitals and for his opinion of the proper position of the pharmacist in the establishment of central sterilising departments. He

was surprised no reference had been made to the British Pharmacopoeia standards for time and temperature conditions for sterility tests. He asked for comments on the efficiency of the small autoclaves in use in many small departments.

DR. T. D. WHITTET asked whether Dr. Kelsey had anything to say about Thermocolours as indicators; he had found them satisfactory with dried materials.

MR. W. TRILLWOOD suggested that the main contribution of the pharmacist in the present situation was his knowledge of the properties of materials. He was disappointed to hear no condemnation of the drums in use for sterilising in hospitals and surprised that, while the M.R.C. report had said that rubber sheeting was "not easily sterilised" it seemed to accept that rubber gloves could be autoclaved. He thought that indicators could be a menace if too generally accepted.

DR. KNOX said that it would be a delusion to suppose that the introduction of central sterilisation departments would rapidly diminish cross infection and made a plea for an "experimental" approach to the various problems. Wider use of disposable containers might render unnecessary much of the call for central sterilisation.

Air Filtration Methods

DR. C. R. LANE, Guildford, stressed the importance of ensuring that the air that re-entered dressings after sterilisation should be sterile, commented on filtration methods he had used, and asked for information about others. Replying to him, MR. WILKINSON said that a ceramic filter of larger pore size than the spores could filter them out; the process was not strictly filtration but depended on an electric charge on the particles. It must be remembered that a clogged filter had to be cleaned as well as sterilised and the single-use disposable filter was alone satisfactory in practice. The "pressure-cooker" type of steriliser could be efficient, effects of turbulence removing the air. He reminded Mr. Trillwood that there was an enormous capital investment in steriliser drums.

DR. KELSEY admitted to Professor Berry that he had been "naughty" in not mentioning the B.P. Laboratory autoclaves could be improved, he said, with a combined thermostat and air vent fitted as valve. Thermocolours had probably a future but were expensive. Rubber sheets involved the difference from rubber gloves that it was difficult to get all round them with the steam. The prime value of indicators was in formulating sterilising routines. For checking, they had only a secondary application.

DR. MAXWELL SAVAGE emphasised the importance of cleaning utensils before sterilising. It was well known to be easier to kill a few spores than many. For his own purposes in manufacture earth spores used as indicators ensured a margin of safety: hospitals had a much more complex problem.

DR. DAVID TRAIN, University of London, asked whether the jacket on an automatic steriliser served any special purpose. Air filtration, he said, had

been well worked out in the fermentation industry. Its basis was not sieving but diffusion and impingement.

DR. W. G. FRANCE, Lewisham, thought the future lay in wider use of prepacked sterile dressings.

Snags in the use of indicators were pointed out by MR. W. R. L. BROWN, University of London. He thought that spore papers were often sensitive to moisture rather than heat.

DR. T. F. ELIAS JONES, Ilford, suggested using a frame with rubber gloves so that they could be upright in the steriliser.

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Annual meeting and elections to Council

THE annual meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held in Nottingham on April 25.

Before the formal business MR. J. W. B. FISH (president) presented medals to two past-presidents of the Guild. Other similar awards would, he said, be made as and when appropriate. This year's recipients were MR. D. COX, Nottingham (a member of the Guild for thirty-three years and its president in 1950); and MR. R. H. HENRIKSEN (president in 1944).

The meeting then settled down to hear and approve the minutes of the thirty-fifth (1958) annual meeting. THE TREASURER (Mr. E. J. Fitchett) reported that the Guild's assets now amounted to £3,258, and THE SECRETARY (Mr. S. Powson) paid tribute to the Pharmaceutical Society's permanent officials, whose help and assistance he was delighted to acknowledge. MR. P. CREEES, Birmingham, discussed the implications of the new salary claims now under consideration by the staff side of committee "C" of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. He sought a wider discussion of grading and suggested that the sentence in the general secretary's report "A new claim in the course of preparation based upon the policy outlined to the Branch Delegates' meeting," should be withdrawn. Anomalies could arise from implementation of the proposals.

MR. H. S. GRAINGER, London, outlined the measures that had been taken to acquaint members of the policy underlying the proposals. He considered that withdrawal at that stage might be unfortunate, as a claim should have been submitted much earlier. The meeting showed its approval of current policy and of retaining in the report the sentence under discussion. THE REGISTRAR (Miss E. M. Hirst) said in her report that membership on March 10 stood at 1,002, an increase over the previous year's figure.

Five resolutions were presented of which three were carried, one was lost and one was referred to the council of the Guild.

MR. J. GILLILAND, Sedgefield, said that publication of the Aitken report made the present an opportune time for clarifying sections of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933; Poisons Rules, 1952; and Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1953, and moved that the council should take action to secure alterations. The resolution was lost. MR. GILLILAND

Replying, DR. KELSEY said that the M.R.C. report was not final, especially on rubber gloves. All indicators were suspect, and he had been more concerned to point out the pitfalls than to recommend the tests. Evidence was accumulating that jackets were not necessary in autoclaves. DR. SAVAGE said that the prepacking of sterile dressings turned on economics. He had ideas as to how it could be done but thought that it added cost to the product, and would never come about so long as manufacturers were competing with a notionally cost-free hospital process.

also proposed that notice should be taken of the lowering of status of pharmacists in mental and mental-defective hospitals and sanatoria, and asked that the Guild's council should take urgent steps to remedy that situation. The motion was carried.

The meeting agreed with Miss E. S. HORNE, Edinburgh, in her contention that the present overwork of pharmaceutical staffs (with prejudice to the interests of patients and of future hospital pharmacy developments) demanded a reassessment to give senior staffs the time to organise present work and plan future developments. A second motion by Miss Horne, which called for an increase in holidays for basic-grade pharmacists, was referred to the council.

MISS E. A. MEIKLE, Alexandra, gained approval for a motion urging that the points grading of out-patient dispensing should take into account all out-patient attendances provided that any out-patient dispensing arising from them was undertaken by the hospital pharmaceutical department.

When the results of the Council election were given the following were declared elected: MR. E. J. Fitchett, Leicester; Miss M. C. Islip, London; Messrs. C. H. Preston Robinson, Mansfield; W. G. Smith, Nottingham; and Miss M. D. Smith, London. Messrs. J. Gilliland, Sedgefield; B. Rowe, Exeter; and S. Wozniak, Dunfermline, were unsuccessful.

Before the meeting closed MR. G. W. B. Fish (president) was thanked for his conduct of the proceedings.

ARSENIC LIMITS

New Food Regulations

REGULATIONS relating to the arsenic content of food, based on recommendations of the Food Standards Committee came into operation in England and Wales on August 10. The regulations (published as S.I. 1959, No. 831), lay down statutory limits for the arsenic content of food and beverages imported, sold or intended for sale for human consumption. They limit with certain exceptions the arsenic content of ready-to-drink beverages to 0·1 parts per million and of food to 1·0 p.p.m. The Secretary of State for Scotland proposes to make corresponding regulations which will apply in Scotland and similar regulations for Northern Ireland are under consideration.

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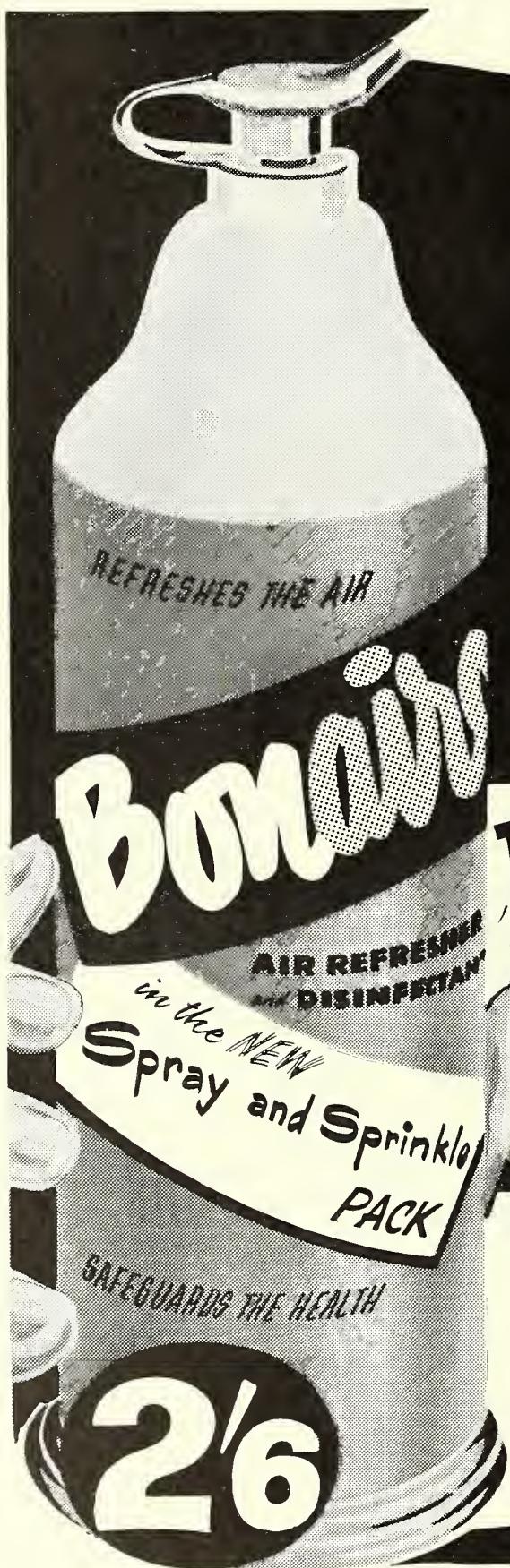
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One-sided Valuations

THE reactions in England and Wales to the recommendations of the Hinchliffe Committee (*C. & D.*, May 16, p. 526) may be expected to be much more favourable than the reception accorded in Scotland a week or two previously to the Douglas Committee's "Report on the Cost of Prescribing under the National Health Service in Scotland" (*C. & D.*, April 25, p. 449). The Scottish secretary of the College of General Practitioners, for example, is reported to have said that prescribing cannot properly be examined by a committee. A doctor whose prescribing costs were relatively high might, with a prescription costing a few pounds, have saved sending a patient to hospital at a cost of £20 a week. "Dear prescribing does not mean bad doctoring. And cheap prescribing does not mean good doctoring." There were, he argued, many things to be considered—the practice, its situation, the average age of the patients and their living conditions. Much depended on such external circumstances.

Mr. F. F. Marchbank had letters published in the national Press, both in Scotland and in England in which he argued that the Douglas Committee had fallen into the error "dear to the Ministries and to critics of medical specialities" of believing that, "if two preparations contain the same ingredient in similar quantities, their therapeutic value must be equal." We have ourselves noted the irony that a pharmacist who is brought before a pharmaceutical services subcommittee because of a dispensing complaint is sometimes fined even when the error is entirely the manufacturer's—presumably to compel him, as a chemist contractor, to buy from a manufacturer of repute. While that pressure is being put on the pharmacist, the opposite pressure—to order not on quality but on price—is being put on the prescriber by the Douglas report.

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, which gave written and oral evidence both to the Douglas and to the Hinchliffe Committees, gave its assurance to each that its members recognise their responsibility of ensuring that doctors are given accurate information about drug developments. The Association has from time to time joined in discussions on the subject with the British Medical Association. It does not agree with the recommendation that legislative means should be sought to curb the duplication of proprietary drugs. Any such action, in addition to its effect on the industry's export trade—which the Committee agreed it was unable to assess—would,

as it has pointed out, weaken the competitive structure of the industry and lead to the establishment of undesirable monopolies. Despite that argument of the manufacturers, it is our belief that pharmacists, who have to stock a constantly increasing range of proprietary medicines, many of them representing variants showing little or no therapeutic significance, are likely to be on the side of those who continue to press for further consideration of the problem.

There is one aspect upon which we wholeheartedly agree with the manufacturers. It is in recognising that the Douglas Committee's terms of reference did not permit it to investigate the value which the nation has received for its expenditure on new and improved drugs. Such an assessment needs to be made if the problem of prescribing costs is to be seen in perspective. Why is it that the committees set up by the Government are only asked to look at one side of the drug bill? Is it because the advantages against which the costs must be offset are much more difficult to assess? The relief of human suffering is something not easily measurable, but the increased productivity due to a fuller working life for individuals, as a result of the application of modern therapy, is susceptible of assessment and ought to be calculated. The Hinchliffe Committee showed that it was aware of the need.

A Step in the Right Direction

SELF-DISCIPLINE is an attribute to be admired, and it is from that viewpoint that we approach the Code of Sales Promotion Practice for Medical Specialities in the United Kingdom which has been adopted by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry (see p. 551). Probably the most prevalent criticism of the pharmaceutical industry has derived from the "bombardment" which the general practitioner receives through his letter box.

The competition that exists within the industry is known to all our readers, and the impetus to increase sales has sometimes led to extravagance in claims and over-lavishness in the presentation of publicity material.

At the recent Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress (see p. 554) the change in the sources of pharmacological knowledge was emphasised by one speaker. It is no longer possible to turn to a text-book to obtain information on new and up-to-date drugs. The text-book has been replaced by the manufacturer's circular—often backed by his representative—and the technical Press. If the discipline exerted by the new code results in a greater emphasis on factual material then it will undoubtedly be welcomed by the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

We do not envy the section of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry whose job it will be to apply the provisions of the Code and to see to it that members of the Association are complying with its requirements. The section "Sensible restraint must be exercised upon the frequency with which mailings on individual products are sent out" and many others are capable of wide interpretation. In practice, of course, no mailings—which are costly productions—are undertaken unless the returns, in the form of increased sales or prestige, are believed adequate by their producers. The investment by drug manufacturers in advertising is similar in many ways to investment in capital plant, and often represent an equally hazardous

undertaking. Unless it relates to the right product and is delivered at the right time in the right way, the returns may not achieve the anticipated targets. The section concerning unsolicited samples is one that would be adopted by any reasonable organisation at all times, whether a code existed or not. Manufacturers are put under the injunction that hospitality and entertainment extended to doctors and pharmacists must be moderate. What of the supplies officer? Is he again to be the favoured one?

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

STONG criticism of the way the Health Act was being abused by the dispensing of prescriptions was voiced at a Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin on May 12, Mr. H. P. Corrigan (president) in the chair.

Dispensing in Out-patient Departments

Discussion was prompted by an interim recommendation from the Planning Committee that, before the introduction of a full report, the Council's attention should be urgently directed to the dispensing of prescriptions in the outpatients' departments of voluntary hospitals. "That practice seems to the Committee to be contrary to recent health legislation" the recommendation added. Mr. T. R. MILLER said the Committee had instructed him to bring the matter to the notice of the Council. The situation, as the Committee understood it, was that, under the Health Act, doctors referred patients to specialists in hospitals. Prescriptions written by the specialists for Poor Law patients were taken to a local dispensary, where they were compounded. Patients not in that category should not be allowed to go to the outpatients' departments of hospitals for prescriptions. Unfortunately, what had been happening for years was that those hospitals had pharmacies and pharmacists actually compounding. "This is a serious position from everybody's point of view," continued Mr. Miller. The chemist keeping open shop was being deprived of the right to make up the prescriptions, while it was also serious from the hospitals' point of view, in that hospitals, supported in some cases by voluntary contributions and funds from the Government and local authorities, were incurring to themselves expenses that should not arise. The Committee thought that the whole matter should be brought to the attention of the Minister.

Mr. M. COSTELLO said that, under the Act, specialists' services did not include the giving of any drugs, medicines or other preparations except to patients actually receiving treatment in hospital. It was obviously an infringement of the law for any specialist to issue prescriptions to outpatients.

Mr. J. P. O'DONNELL described the procedure as "a serious abuse of the Health Act" and said it was definitely against the law. He considered that, while serious, it was still only a small section of the malpractices under the Act. In the congested areas of the West the Act was being badly abused. He appealed to the local associations to co-operate with the Society in stamping out the abuses. The Society should concentrate on the lower income group, which at present constituted at least 40 per cent. of the population. He suggested that figures should be obtained of the number of "green cards" and the number of people covered by them. That information could be obtained from county councils and the Society would then be able to see what could be done about it. All holders of green cards got their prescriptions from dispensaries, which meant that 40 per cent. of the chemist's business was being taken from him, and that figure could be expected to increase still further. At the moment the middle-income group and the self-

We think that members of the lay public seeking advice could well be encouraged to seek advice from the pharmacist as well as the doctor. (One criticism of the National Health Service has been that doctors' surgeries are already overcrowded.) Whatever the difficulties of interpretation and application, however, the new code is timely as representing the intention of the industry to exercise restraint in its propaganda. That should be of benefit to all concerned, and not least to the industry's own "public relations."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

employed were paying for their medicines, but the time would come when those groups also would not be expected to pay, because of the trend towards socialised medicine.

Mr. COSTELLO said he thought that Mr. O'Donnell's suggestion regarding the necessity of compiling a list of green-card holders an excellent one. The Council would have to have figures to present to the Minister. Mr. D. J. KENNELLY said he was glad to hear that in one hospital the dispensary department was keen to co-operate with the Society and cut out the compounding of medicines except for internal patients. The last report he had, however, was that the Society was "up against a stone-wall" with the specialists, who were pressing for the continuation of the system.

Mr. J. J. O'REGAN said the Society should fight the abuses through the local associations and ratepayers' bodies. In Cork the whole matter was becoming a vexed question. The cost of medicines on the rates worked out at £9 per capita. The Society should be able to go to the local councils and put a case to them.

Mr. C. J. CREMEN thought the Council should lose no time in bringing the abuses to the notice of the Minister. The specialists apparently had "dug in their heels" and if the Council waited to finalise matters before taking action a system accepted by the people, the Government and the specialists would have been established. It would then be difficult to put the clock back. As the Council saw it the law was being broken. If they yielded to the specialists now they would never get rid of the abuse. The specialists wanted to build up their own goodwill at the expense of the public and the Society.

The PRESIDENT said he entirely agreed with the sentiments expressed, and added that, as the law was being broken, the Council should not wait a month until the next meeting to take action. The planning Committee had given a lot of thought to the matter, and it was the Committee's opinion that some action should be taken.

Mr. COSTELLO said that, before any action was taken they should satisfy themselves that the Minister was making good from State funds or Hospital Trust funds the losses incurred by voluntary hospitals.

Mr. MILLER said that, now that voluntary hospitals were needing funds from the Government, the Council should at least acquaint the Minister of the facts. If the Council delayed, the situation would deteriorate.

Dispensary Doctors By-passed

Mr. KENNELLY said that pharmacists all over Dublin city were worried because the practice involved was widespread. Another abuse of the Act which he would like to bring to the notice of the Council was the failure of the dispensary patient to go to the dispensary doctor as provided in the Act, and his persistence in going to a general practitioner who encouraged such patients by prescribing most expensive drugs. The prescriptions were taken to the dispensary and were dispensed out of public funds. "We have been trying to find out whether this is contrary to the Health Act, and nobody will give a ruling," said Mr. Kennelly. A prominent member of the Dail had said that the

practice was completely contrary to the Act and had promised to have the matter raised in the Dail if necessary. He was appalled that it should happen.

MR. J. P. KISSANE was in favour of immediate action on the issue. He was surprised to learn that such patients could go to general practitioners. Surely the compounders at the dispensary could refuse to dispense such prescriptions? THE PRESIDENT said they could not get a ruling on that point. Mr. Kissane said that in the country they could not dispense any prescriptions unless the prescriptions were initialised by the dispensary doctor. The practice was quite common in the city, said MR. KENNELLY. The difficulty was that pharmacists could not get a directive, and they were not sure whether a person was entitled under the Act to that facility.

MR. COSTELLO said that, from the reading of the Act, it did not seem to matter who prescribed. The holder of a medical card was entitled to free medicine. He thought it was a flaw in the Act. While the regulations were as vague as they were a patient could take the dispensary medical officer to court and insist on his rights.

ALDERMAN M. L. CASHMAN said that the Society should collect evidence in regard to all the abuses of the Act so as to discover their extent.

It was decided to request the Planning Committee to secure any evidence it could in relation to abuses of the Act, with a view to submitting them to the Minister at the first available opportunity.

College of Pharmacy Fund

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. Costello, it was decided to establish a Fund to be known as the "Irish College of Pharmacy Fund" for the purpose of constructing, establishing, equipping, maintaining or endowing an additional laboratory or laboratories, classrooms, lecture and recreation halls, or for enlarging or extending the existing facilities in the College, or for any other educational purpose of the Society, including post-graduate research. It was further agreed that the Society should contribute to the Fund, which should be administered by a committee of management of not less than eleven members, that the monies should be held by not less than five trustees, and that the Society's solicitor should be instructed to prepare the necessary trust deeds for giving effect to the resolution and to furnish a draft of the suggested regulations to the Management Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Donald W. P. Boyd (chairman of the Post-graduate Study Group) forwarding the names of the members of the Group for the coming year. They were: *Council representative*, Mr. D. J. Kennelly; *Retail*, Mrs. M. Halpenny, Messrs. M. F. Moore, V. D. Cronin, R. C. O'Higgins; *Academic*, Drs. R. F. Timoney and J. C. Dowling; *Employers*, Messrs. R. Purcell and J. Travers; *Manufacturers*, Mr. P. P. Gray; *Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association*, Mr. M. F. Walsh; *Association of Hospital and Public Pharmacists*, Miss J. Burke and Mr. R. J. Power; *Industry*, Mr. P. G. Redmond; *Compounders' Union*, Messrs. D. Murphy and E. P. Hughes. The Council approved the nominations.

A letter was received from Mr. P. Fullam thanking the Council for their message of sympathy on the death of his father.

The Register

Dr. R. F. Timoney (dean of the College of Pharmacy) wrote thanking the president and members of the Council for their message of goodwill on his recent marriage.

The following changes of address were notified:

Miss J. Cashell, M.P.S.I., to The Pharmacy, Carrigtwohill, co. Cork; Mr. B. R. Bailey, M.P.S.I., to 2 Nugent Road, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin; Mr. K. Moore, M.P.S.I., to Blackrock, co. Louth; Miss S. Barry, M.P.S.I., to St. Philomena's Pharmacy, Ballinlough Road, Cork; Mr. J. G. Greaney, D.C.D., to 1 Shaun Terrace, Ballybough, co. Dublin; Mr. G. Hennessy, D.C.D., to 1 Kilcolman Park, South Douglas Road, Cork.

It was agreed that the following should be granted registration as Pharmaceutical Chemists, L.A.H. certificates having been submitted:—Drs. B. C. Dempsey, 48 Pembridge Road, London, W.11, and J. C. Devlin.

Messrs. E. Foley, L. Hyland, and M. J. Burke were elected to membership. The following were nominated for membership:—Miss J. Cashell, The Pharmacy, Carrigtwohill, co. Cork; Mr. K. Moore, Blackrock, co. Louth; Miss H. M. Behan, Main Street, Killaloe, co. Clare; Mr. J. McAuliffe, Strokestown, co. Roscommon; Mrs. M. Healy (née Cooke), The Lodge, Viewmount, Waterford; Mr. M. Sharkey, 42 Morehampton Road, Donnybrook; Mr. D. V. Marron, Clane, co. Kildare.

The Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Misses Deirdre Banim, Ursula McGoldrick, Joan McEntegart, Elizabeth Lavin, Harriette Kissane, and Margaret Shea; and Messrs. D. Marron, J. V. Moran, T. MacG. Riogh, T. O'Brien, K. Fitzmaurice, J. J. Corcoran, T. Cosgrove, and D. O'Connell. The following was granted registration in the pharmaceutical assistants' preliminary register:—Hannah Mary Collins, Templemartin, Bandon, co. Cork; and the following were granted registration in the pharmaceutical chemists' preliminary register: Francis de Buday-Goldberger, and J. Pearce Biney.

Also present at the Council meeting were: Messrs. K. Banks, M. F. Broderick, J. P. Kissane, V. G. McElwee, T. B. O'Sullivan, M. Power and F. J. Robinson.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed the Council meeting, grants totalling £67 were passed for payment.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

THE ANNUAL MESSAGES

From the C. & D., May 29, 1909

THE annual messages in which the pharmaceutical Demos signifies his will and pleasure, or displeasure as the case may be, in regard to his ministers for the coming year, do not always reveal the intelligence which doubtless underlies them, and are at least not invariably consistent. This year no revolutionary ideas were in the air: Scotland, Blackburn, and Dewsbury, with the adjacent localities of London and the rest of England and Wales, all seemed to be contended, and notwithstanding the exceptionally lavish canvassing which went on, no indication of a new policy or of dissatisfaction with "the old gang" was manifest. But for some unknown reason Demos has shown himself wrathful. Selecting as his special victim the member of the Council who has served the longest, and who has always been a particular favourite as indicated by previous voting, he has hurled him out of the Council chamber, has accepted the services of the two new men who offered themselves, and has placed one of them above all those who were relying on their old records. So far as the writing on the wall is decipherable at all, it intimates that his Majesty likes to be courted by advertisements and circulars; that my Lord in this respect "is not greedy, but likes a lot"; and that as for the rejected favourite the monster who is priding himself on his loyalty just now has perhaps detected occasional symptoms in Dr. Symes of a disposition to think for himself instead of invariably accepting the wisdom of the front bench as unanswerable.

NEW BOOKS

Monographs for Teachers

1. **Principles of Electrolysis**, G. W. DAVIES, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.
2. **Principles of Oxidation and Reduction**, A. G. SHARPE, M.A., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 30. 3s. 6d. each.

THESE are the first two of a new series of monographs for teachers of chemistry at G.C.E. Advanced level and above. Being authoritative and concise the books will doubtless be of value to a wider readership, including more advanced students. They provide handy references to the topics dealt with.

FILMS IN INDUSTRY

Successes at second festival at Harrogate

THE second festival of films-in-the-service-of-industry opened at Harrogate on April 20 and closed with a screening of prize-winning films on April 24.

LORD MONCKTON, who presented awards to winners in the competitive classes, said that industry could and should make use of the film to tell its story to consumers at home and abroad, to workers, to other people in industry and commerce, and to those who simply wanted to know.

Categories of Film Shown

From over 260 British films submitted for showing during the Festival period, the selection committee chose 113 to compete in nine groups dealing with public relations, sales promotion, education and training, health and safety, productivity and efficiency, and human relations and welfare. In the category of sales promotion films designed for showing to general audiences, "Fifty Years On," by Formica, Ltd., depicted the differences between the Victorian and the modern way of life with emphasis on the hygienic advantages of Formica. Films intended for promoting sales to specialised audiences included a United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority entry, "Radioisotopes in Industry," dealing with the nature of radioisotopes and their many industrial applications. The film explains the nature of isotopes as elements identical in atomic structure but varying in the number of neutrons in the nucleus. Thus lithium 6 (with six neutrons) and lithium 7 (with seven) may be compared with lithium 8, which is radioactive. I.C.I. plastics division's "Sketches for a Mural," recounted the story of the discovery of polyvinyl chloride and illustrated the contribution of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to its development. I.C.I. films outside industry included "Small-scale Analysis," aimed at science teachers in schools and designed to illustrate and compare small-scale methods of analysis and the old macro methods, and "Crystallisation," one of a series of films intended to show the relations between certain familiar laboratory experiments and industrial processes. In "Small-scale Analysis," two senior boys, one with macro- the other with micro-equipment, simultaneously undertake the analysis of zinc carbonate. The boy with the micro-equipment, further aided by being able to dispense with the fume cupboard and by using a centrifuge instead of filter papers, shows a time-saving of some 40 per cent., as well as enjoying other advantages. "Crystallisation" shows how variations in crystal structure could have important industrial applications in the handling and storage of chemicals. The film also compared school laboratory equipment and techniques with their industrial equivalents—a useful bridge to help the student on from the world of school to that of industry. The veterinary information department of Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., and the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare jointly sponsored a film "Control of Footrot in Sheep."

"Your Skin," an eighteen-minute colour film made by World Wide Pictures for Unilever provided a good example of enlightened film sponsorship by a group whose interests include cosmetics.

Health and safety films—there were seven in all—included two on first aid. "It's a Dangerous World" was sponsored by the British Transport Commission to illustrate how prompt treatment can greatly reduce the seriousness of an accident and to emphasise just how essential it is that everyone should be trained in first aid, and the National Coal Board's "First Aid in the Mines—Fractures (Part I)" showed the first aid measures to be taken in certain types of pit accidents.

In a section devoted to productivity and efficiency "A Nation of Shopkeepers," sponsored by the British Productivity Council in co-operation with the European Productivity Agency, presented to retailers the advantages of method study in improving operations in a small shop. Another film in the section, "Method Study in the Office," was filmed largely in the offices of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Foreign Examples

In addition to the 113 British films, twenty-seven foreign ones were selected for showing on a non-competitive basis. Among them were "La Squibb Italiana" and "Factory at Work"—the former showing in generalised terms the organisation of production at the Squibb, S.p.A., chemical-pharmaceutical works in Rome, the other concerned with the manufacture of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and plastics at the CIBA factory in Basle. "Images Born of Light," made for S.A. Photo-Produits Gevaert, Antwerp, Belgium, took the form of a factory tour, showing sections normally kept dark and dust-free. A Czech film "Vacuum and Technique" showed the use of vacuum in industry, and the title "Simultaneous Flow of Gases and Liquids in Pipes" fully explains the scope of a film made for the Royal Dutch-Shell group. The British Association for the Advancement of Science presented two special awards. From the British films selected for screening at Harrogate they chose Shell's "Schlieren" as the best exposition of the scientific principles underlying an industrial process; and for the best presentation of science to the public the award went to "Between the Tides" a study by British Transport Films of marine life.

INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND T.V.

An exhibition of apparatus and methods

AN Industrial Photographic and Television Exhibition sponsored by the *Financial Times* took place in London on four days from April 20. The intention was to let the rest of industry see the practical value of visualisation techniques in their service.

ILFORD, LTD., Ilford, Essex, provided a "mock-up" of a dark room in which they displayed apparatus from their extensive automation range, including the Kenprinter, using 250 ft. or 500 ft. paper rolls in producing enprints and postcards, and the Vista, which handles 5 ft. of exposed paper per minute through the developing, fixing and washing processes. The Ilford rollhead, with an output of 1,000 to 1,500 prints per hour, was also on show. Demonstrations were staged of the Ilford Azoflex duplicator for the small or large office.

JOHNSONS OF HENDON, LTD., featured the Williamson continuous paper processor, a compact machine with parallel lines of rollers that deal with 300 ft. of processed prints per hour. Two recently introduced chemicals shown were Auto-neg developer powder available in 10-24 gall. packs for large-scale users and the X-Raysol developer. A negative-positive film-processing machine, the Aiglonne, manufactured by ETABLISSEMENTS ANDRE DEBRIE, 111 Rue Saint-Maur, Paris, 11^{ème}, France, processes 35-mm. or 16-mm. film.

For time-study photography and similar special purposes JOHN HADLAND & CO., LTD., Chipperfield, Herts, offered their Fastax high-speed camera, which is capable of exposures in the speed range of 150 to 16,000 pictures per second permitting, upon projection, the interpretation of movements occupying

1/10 sec., by time expansion to 2 min. The same company market a time-study attachment fitting Paillard-Bolex, Bell & Howell and C.K.S. cine cameras. PELLING & CROSS, LTD., 104 Baker Street, London, W.1, also showed equipment for making 16-mm. film recordings suitable for work study, methods improvements, laboratory research, nature study and many other purposes. MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex, showed their range of photographic chemicals, including Orbital concentrated liquid paper developer for the photo finisher. RANK CINTEL, LTD., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, demonstrated a range of electronic apparatus for the photo finisher. FILM SIGNS, LTD., 5 Putney High Street, London, S.W.15, claim to have produced the world's smallest sound cine viewer-projector: it measures 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 x 8 in. and weighs 12 lb. By the addition of appropriate attachments it may operate as a 16-mm. cine projector; three-dimensional viewer; film-editing machine; cine camera; while providing accompanying sound where applicable. KODAK, LTD., industrial sales division, London, W.C.2, concentrated attention on information and education, showing applications in office routines; research and development; time and motion study; investigations of high-speed production operations; radiography of finished products; selling and publicity; staff training; and spectrography. A series of photographs taken at the Beecham Research Laboratories by time/phase photography over nineteen hours showed the disintegration of an antibiotic tablet in which it was of major importance to use the correct tablet base.

BRANCH EVENTS

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL

Civic Guests

BIRKENHEAD and Wirral Pharmacists' Association held their annual dinner and dance at New Brighton recently. Mr. A. Broadwell (president) welcomed the guests who included the mayor of Birkenhead, the mayor and mayoress of Wallasey, Mr. W. J. Tristram (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mrs. D. A. Delgarno (president, Merseyside branch, National Association of Women Pharmacists), Mrs. J. Knowles (chairman, Bebington Association) and Mr. Neville Thompson (president of the Wallasey Association).

PLYMOUTH

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

MR. B. S. Rose, M.P.S., Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, addressed the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject of poliomyelitis vaccine. After describing the production of the vaccine Mr. Rose urged all those who were eligible to take advantage of the Government scheme, and to contact their local health authority or doctor at once to arrange to be immunised. The response from the teenagers, he said, had been most disappointing and was causing the authorities concern, as in that age group there appeared to be a growing susceptibility to the disease. A fair percentage of older persons acquired a certain degree of natural immunity.

HENDON

Badge of Office Wanted

A WELL attended dinner preceded the annual meeting of the Hendon and Edgware Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and local Pharmaceutical Association on April 6. MR. E. W. BUTLER (chairman) gave a *résumé* of the meetings that had been held during the year and recalled that a record attendance had been achieved at the last meeting. Because of the untiring endeavours of the retiring secretary (Mr. A. T. Thomson) the average attendance for the meetings had been increased by 20 per cent. Mr. M. Mandlberg received special praise for his able organisation of the successful dinner and dance of the Branch. Under the topic of "Any Other Business," Mr. Horace Wright remarked that at the dinner dance he had noticed that Mr. Reid, one of the guests of honour, had been wearing a branch chairman's chain of office which had looked distinguished. Mr. Wright wished to know if it were possible for the chairman of the Hendon and Edgware Branch to be presented with a similar badge of office. The meeting agreed unanimously that further inquiries should be made as to obtaining one for the branch.

FINCHLEY

An Unusual Topic

As a member of the sales staff of Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Mr. J. Roberts normally has to work hard to hold the attention of Finchley chemists, but as Flight-Lieut. J. Roberts of

the Royal Air Force Escaping Society he held their undivided attention and helped them to escape from their normal routine with his talk "Escapes From Prison Camps" given at a meeting of the Finchley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 23. Mr. Roberts explained the origins of the Escaping Society and the help that it is giving to patriots and their families on the Continent, who suffered at the hands of the Germans for their part in helping prisoners to escape. He told of several escapes, including his own; of the planning that went into an attempted break; of the "specialists" that were in the personnel of every camp—not the least useful among them the forgers, miners and tailors. He told of the comical ways in which the British prisoners deceived the Germans when a roll-call was necessary to discover an escape. After many and varied questions had been answered by Flight-Lieut. Roberts the branch chairman invited a member of the audience, DR. A. G. HEWER (a prisoner of war taken at Dunkirk in 1940) to give his impressions of camp life and escape exploits. Dr. Hewer, as a "non-escaper," was able to amplify with greater freedom the difficulties of escaping. Flight-Lieutenant Roberts explained that the purpose of his talk was to raise money for the R.A.F. Escaping Society which was a registered war charity and that organisations such as the Finchley Branch made donations of £2 2s. each in return for his talk. The chairman promptly passed round his bowler hat, which resulted in a further donation of £6 from the slightly more than fifty members of the audience.

LEEDS

Three Topics

POLIOMYELITIS and vaccination, fluoridation of water, and the soot problem were the topics dealt with by Dr. D. B. Bradshaw (medical officer of health for Leeds) in an address to the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 12. Dr. Bradshaw said that the disease of poliomyelitis could be traced back to about 2,000 B.C. in Egypt. In 1947 it reached the United Kingdom in epidemic form. As sanitation had improved within communities, infectious diseases generally had improved, but that had not been so with poliomyelitis. In recent years the most highly developed countries had been hit. Two-thirds of the cases occurred in persons over five years of age. Dr. Bradshaw briefly described the methods of producing and testing the vaccine, and gave information on the various strains of the virus. Dealing with dental caries, Dr. Bradshaw said that it had been discovered that dental caries was less marked in South Shields than in North Shields. Tests were made and it was found that South Shields water contained one part per million of fluorine. The Americans developed that and made large-scale experiments in Newburgh and Kingston, two similar American towns. After ten years of fluoridation the improvements were dramatic, especially among young children. In the 10-14 years group

dental caries was cut by 50 per cent. The speaker's third topic, appropriate for an industrial area, was concerned with the Clean Air Act and the soot problem. Bronchitis mortality in Northwest Europe, he said, showed a surprising range—Denmark 33 per million, Norway 44, Scotland 529 and England 838. Local bronchitis deaths, taking England as 100, were 139 in Leeds against 57 in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Dr. Bradshaw said that the divergences must to a degree be related to the soot problem. He showed graphs which indicated that much of the trouble was caused by the household fire. In the centre of Leeds the weight of soot falling per sq. mile during 1957 amounted to 257 tons. The speaker then dealt with the changes that could be brought about by the enforcement of the Clean Air Act and with local councils' responsibilities.

LIVERPOOL

Advances in Neurosurgery

RECENT advances in neurosurgery were discussed by Mr. A. Sutcliffe Kerr, F.R.C.S. (consultant neurosurgeon, regional neurosurgical unit, Walton Hospital, Liverpool), in an address which he gave to the March meeting of Merseyside Branch of National Association of Women Pharmacists, recently. MR. KERR prefaced his talk by expressing appreciation of the assistance given by pharmacists. "All too often doctors take for granted the skilled and exacting work done by their ancillary professions and, in the hospital service particularly, we assume without thought that all our prescriptions will be accurately dispensed and that an unlimited supply of meticulously sterile solutions will be available for intravenous injection at a moment's notice." In infective conditions of the brain, said Mr. Kerr, the introduction of sulphonamides and, more particularly, penicillin and the other antibiotics had revolutionised possibilities of cure. That could best be illustrated by the surgical possibility of treating brain abscesses. Neurosurgeons had obtained better results from treating brain abscesses than had even been achieved by other surgeons, but the results were still far from satisfactory until it was possible to instil into the abscess cavity a solution of penicillin or other antibiotic. "Most brain abscesses arise as a complication of middle-ear disease or of frontal sinusitis and our treatment is to make a burr-hole over the suspected abscess and insert a blunt needle to aspirate the pus. We then instil an antibiotic together with a solution of thoratrust. An abscess might also develop in the brain as a complication of chest infection, particularly in cases of bronchiectasis or empyema and until the last decade, this complication of chest infection was invariably fatal. The use of thoratrust was an example of the advances in neurosurgery which had been made possible by the introduction of various contrast media in radiology. Thoratrust itself was also used to inject the carotid circulation but the drug was abandoned because it was itself slightly radioactive and there was a theoretical possibility

that it might lead to the development of malignant disease in the dépôts to which it finally travelled in the blood stream. "Nowadays we are doing a tremendous number of angiograms injecting into the carotid arteries an iodine containing substance which is more or less innocuous. The main purpose of these injections is to display the blood

pathways in the brain, the arteries, and capillaries and the veins and their most obvious use is the diagnosis of abnormalities of the blood vessels." Mr. Kerr said angiography may also be used to diagnose congenital abnormalities of the blood vessels of the brain, etc., angioma. "We are gradually finding angiograms of use in the diagnosis of brain

tumours. An angiogram may not only localise the tumour with even greater accuracy than a ventriculogram but by studying the pattern of the arteries supplying the tumour and of the capillaries within it and of the venous drainage, one may obtain some idea as to whether it is a malignant infiltrating tumour not amenable to surgical treatment."

TWO TOPICS AT GLASGOW

Educational problems and N.H.S. remuneration

BRITAIN was now one of the few countries (apart from others in the Commonwealth) where pharmaceutical education was not based in the universities, said DR. G. H. MACMORRAN, F.P.S., D.B.A. (resident secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society), in addressing a meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch on March 25. Mr. M. M. McNeill (secretary, Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland)) also addressed the meeting at which Mr. R. B. Birrell presided, on "N.H.S. Dispensing and Remuneration."

Degree Entry Increasing

DR. MACMORRAN said that the proportion of those qualifying via the university degree course was increasing, and in 1958 numbered over 20 per cent. Only six universities in Britain at present offered degrees in pharmacy, and it might be many years before facilities were available for all entrants to pharmacy to qualify by means of a degree.

One of the problems that had to be overcome was that school certificates in Scotland were taken at different stages from those in England, and entrance standards of Scottish Universities differed from those of the English. In England the General Certificate of Education at advanced level was approximately equal to the standard in the first year of a Scottish University, and that was the stage at which registration as a "student" of the Pharmaceutical Society was now effected. A Scottish student had therefore to leave school with the Scottish Leaving certificate at approximately seventeen, and then go to a technical college for one year to sit the Society's entrance examination or the G.C.E. at Advanced Level. That stage was reached at the age of eighteen approximately, which was the same as for his English counterpart. The Advisory Council on Education in Scotland was considering the structure of secondary education, and it might be that at some future date there would be a Scottish school certificate equivalent to the General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level which would exempt the Scottish boy from the Society's Entrance examination.

Dr. Macmoran briefly summarised the reasons for extending the pharmaceutical chemist course to three years, and outlined the new examination regulations. He dealt with the situation that had arisen in the West of Scotland because of the decision of the Royal College of Science and Technology to abandon courses leading to the Ph.C. diploma and to concentrate solely on the degree course. The Royal

College, he said, had agreed to start another two-year course for the diploma in October 1959, but that would be the last such course to be started. Paisley Technical College had applied to the Scottish Education Department for permission to institute a course leading to the Ph.C. diploma, but had not been granted permission to do so. A meeting between the Education Committee of the Executive, the heads of the Scottish schools of pharmacy, and a representative of the Scottish Education Department had been held recently to discuss the problem. Now that the lengths of the diploma course and the degree course were the same, and now that the entrance qualifications for each were almost the same, it was impossible to estimate how many students would voluntarily decide to take the diploma course in preference to the degree course if they were eligible to enter either. At the moment it was thought that the number would be small, and it did not appear to be an economic proposition to institute a new school of pharmacy in Paisley. The setting-up of a modern school of pharmacy was a costly business. Some people alleged that the university degree was not a suitable qualification for a retail pharmacist, but the speaker said that he knew several holders of university degrees who appeared to be both happy and successful in retail pharmacy.

Transition Problems

Dr. Macmoran said that during the transition period between the two-year diploma course and the three-year diploma course it would not be possible to run both courses at the same time in all colleges. In the session 1959-60 two-year courses would be started at Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and it was strongly advised that those students who were eligible to enter such a course should do so in the autumn of 1959, even if it meant interrupting their practical training to do so, as there might be only one college offering such a course in 1960-61. The three-year courses would start in October in Aberdeen, Dundee and Edinburgh. In reply to MR. W. B. MUNRO, Hamilton, who suggested that it was unjust to have three colleges in the East of Scotland training for the Society's diploma and none in the West, DR. MACMORRAN said that in his opinion the Scottish Education Department would not establish an additional school of pharmacy in Scotland. If it could be proved that the geographical distribution of the present schools was wrong, the transference of one of these from the East might be considered.

In the second paper presented at the meeting MR. M. M. MCNEILL referred to the introduction of revised basic packs for certain proprietaries and revised prices for the standard drugs in the Scottish Drug Tariff, and reviewed the history of the negotiations which had resulted in these revisions. Although the Treasury was of the opinion that, under the separate Tariffs for England and Scotland, the remuneration for chemists in each country was fair and reasonable, the Committee of Public Accounts had suggested that any differences in remuneration not justified by differences in cost should be discontinued, and had recommended a revision of the Scottish Drug Tariff.

Consequently the Ministry of Health had scrutinised manufacturers' cost prices with a view to fixing their profits no higher than in similar government contracts, and the Department of Health had examined the net cost of the ingredients used in prescriptions to ensure that the cost prices of drugs allowed by the bureau were the same as their cost prices to the chemist. Thus the quantities on which the tariff was based were to be the quantities in which the chemists generally bought their drugs, and the tariff prices were to be the same as those paid by the chemist to his suppliers. Most of the standard drugs in the tariff, and about 150 proprietary medicines, had so far been examined, and revised pack sizes had been introduced where necessary. That revision brought the tariff more into line with current dispensing practice.

The Department of Health in Scotland and the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee were at present considering a possible method by which accurate information could be obtained on the net prices which chemists paid for drugs, and when effect has been given to those changes the Public Accounts Committee could be assured that any differences in remuneration would be wholly related to differences in cost.

Dead Stock Risks

During the discussion that followed, MR. J. K. LESLIE, Cambuslang, said that contractors were being left with stock that could not be turned over. MR. MCNEILL explained that the terms of remuneration introduced in 1953 took account of dead stock, but it was proposed to introduce so soon as possible a continuous survey of chemists' remuneration in which the trend of overhead expenses, including the dead stock element, would be kept under constant review. MR. J. D. MAIR, Glasgow, said that, with the introduction of larger basic packs, the risk of dead stock had been considerably increased.

A SURVEY OF ANTIBIOTICS

Dr. Stenlake addresses evening meeting in Edinburgh

THE fourth meeting of the 107th Session of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department was held in Edinburgh during March, Mr. J. B. Grosset (chairman) presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN said that Dr. Stenlake had had an illustrious career both as a student, and, after qualification, as a member of the board of examiners for Scotland. He was a member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive, and in 1952 had been appointed senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry at the school of pharmacy, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.

Dr. J. B. Stenlake's address was entitled "A Survey of Antibiotics, Their Actions and Uses." In it he said that biosynthetic studies had shown that the penicillins produced in the standard mould synthesis arose from three acid precursors (which in benzyl/penicillin were phenylacetic acid, cysteine and valine), and that fermentation of *P. notatum* and *P. chrysogenum* in the presence of the appropriate side-chain precursor gave a whole range of penicillins.

Of those, phenoxyethyl penicillin was important on account of its stability to acid, a property that not only made oral administration possible, but which also opened the way to the preparation and assessment, even if not to immediate commercial production, of other synthetic penicillins, which had not so far been obtained by mould synthesis.

Further developments were in prospect following the isolation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid by Batchelor and others from the fermentation of *Penicillium chrysogenum* conducted in the absence of side-chain precursors. That product had a much lower level of antibacterial activity than the natural penicillins but could readily be converted into those substances. Moreover, it offered the possibility of producing an even wider range of novel penicillins. 6-Aminopenicillanic acid was destroyed by penicillinase and, like the known penicillins, was unstable to alkali, but it was relatively stable to acid.

The Cephalosporins

The cephalosporins N and C were closely related to the penicillins. The zwitterionic side chain of cephalosporin N (Synnematin B) was hydrophilic, and conferred an absorption and excretion pattern differing somewhat from that of benzyl penicillin. Its slow absorption from the intestine, together with its greater effectiveness against Gram-negative organisms had led to its successful use in the treatment of typhoid infections.

The structure of cephalosporin C was not fully established, but it was clear that, whilst it had the same side chain as cephalosporin N, it was not a typical penicillin. That was seen in its effectiveness against penicillinase-producing strains of staphylococci, which readily succumbed to treatment with cephalosporin C. Unfortunately, prac-

tical difficulties existed which at present prevented production of the cephalosporins on a scale that would prove economic.

Polypeptide Antibiotics

The more complex sulphur-containing polypeptide antibiotic bacitracin was one of a family of closely related substances produced by *B. licheniformis*. The interesting features of the molecule were its large peptide rings, which recalled those of the polypeptide antibiotics gramicidin-S and tyrocidines A and B, and the cysteine-derived thiazoline ring which gave a formal resemblance to penicillin. Bacitracin A, also, was effective mainly against Gram-positive cocci and appeared to act in the same way as penicillin by interference with cell-wall synthesis. A disadvantage of the bacitracins was their chemical instability in neutral or alkaline solution, in which they were rapidly oxidised especially, in the presence of cupric ions, with the loss of ammonia and formation of a thiazole derivative bacitracin F, which was inactive. Even more undesirable was the nephrotoxicity of bacitracin, which was evident often at normal dose levels; that property seemed characteristic of a number of other cyclic polypeptide antibiotics including the polymixins (from *Bacillus polymyxa*) and actinomycins. The latter had aroused considerable interest since the discovery, with actinomycin D, of selective cytostatic activity in mammalian tissue, though their toxicity rendered the actinomycins unsuitable for adoption in medicine as therapeutic agents.

Antitumour Antibiotics

A number of comparatively simple amino-acid derivatives with anti-tumour properties had been discovered within the past few years. Azaserine, the first of them, was a specific inhibitor of purine synthesis, and in that way blocked the incorporation of purines into the nucleic acids, both in normal and tumour tissue cells.

DON (6-diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine) showed activity against sarcoma 180 in mice and mouse leukaemia. Alazopeptin had similar properties, and appeared to be a tripeptide derived from α -alanine and an amino-6-diazo-5-oxohexanoic acid (2 mols.), which was either DON or an isomer. Puromycin also inhibited experimental mouse tumours. Its mechanism of action was not yet established, though its structure as a 6-dimethylaminopurine suggested that it probably competed in the same way as 6-mercaptopurine with normal purines in nucleoprotein synthesis.

Sarkomycin was a non-amino-acid antibiotic from *Streptomyces erythrocromogenes*, which also exhibited antitumour properties in mice, and was reported to have been examined in inoperable human cancers. Anti-tumour properties were retained by dihydro-sarkomycin, but neither exhibited significant antibacterial activity.

Antituberculous Antibiotics

Despite the success of streptomycin therapy in the control of tuberculosis, little was known of its mode of action against the tubercle bacillus. There was some evidence that streptomycin interfered with the oxidation of fatty acids and, in view of the special ability of the tubercle bacillus to synthesise high molecular weight fatty acids, it was possible that streptomycin might act by blocking the utilisation of such materials. Acid cleft the streptomycin molecule into streptidine and streptobiosamine, both of which were inactive. As a chemotherapeutic agent, streptomycin suffered from a number of disadvantages. It was poorly absorbed from the intestines, so that parenteral administration was essential, and solutions were only stable within a limited pH range (4-7).

A recent development of streptomycin therapy was suggested by the work of Málek and his collaborators, who had combined streptomycin with polyacrylic acids, and with sulphated and phosphorylated polysaccharides to produce a series of lymphotropic antibiotics. Those streptolymphins and neolymphins, which were semi-colloidal, were absorbed generally by the lymphatic system, becoming concentrated in the lymph nodes, from which they are eliminated but slowly. In contrast, much lower blood levels were achieved than with the parent antibiotics, though again excretion was delayed. Toxicities (in rats and mice) were reduced by a factor of between five and ten.

Neomycin was a mixture of two closely related substances, neomycins B and C (neomycin A had been identified with neamine, a degradation product of neomycins B and C). Their structure was not yet fully elucidated, but it was clear that, though, as deoxystreptamine glycosides, they bore a formal resemblance to streptomycin, they were free from the latter's chemical instability. Neomycin was active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, and also against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Kanamycin the antibiotic from *Streptomyces kanamyceticus* was a promising new agent for the control of tuberculosis. Its structure, recently established as that of a deoxystreptamine-bis-glucosaminide, demonstrated a link with streptomycin, which also showed in the similarity of their antibacterial spectra. Kanamycin was bactericidal for a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens and was a valuable agent in combating staphylococcal infections resistant to penicillin, chloromycetin, streptomycin, erythromycin, the tetracyclines, novobiocin and oleandomycin. Unfortunately, there was already some evidence to suggest that the emergence of kanamycin-resistant strains was only a matter of time.

The polypeptide antibiotic viomycin also resembled streptomycin in its marked ability to control tuberculous infections, but trials disclosed some

evidence of potential toxicity. In contrast to streptomycin and the other antituberculous antibiotics, cycloserine (oxamycin, PA94, seromycin) had a simple monocyclic structure, and, being amphoteric, existed in solution as the dipolar ion. It was relatively stable to alkali, but readily susceptible to acid hydrolysis, which cleft the ring. Cycloserine had a wide range of activity against Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms and mycobacteria, was relatively non-toxic, and provided a useful alternative to streptomycin in the treatment of acute and chronic tuberculosis.

Broad Spectrum Antibiotics

The discovery in 1947 of Chloramycetin, the first of the broad-spectrum antibiotics, made available a potent agent for the control of Gram-negative organisms and certain of the larger viruses. The range of antibiotic substances in that class was greatly extended with the advent of the tetracyclines (chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and tetracycline), and those were now well established in use. The 6-demethoxytetracycline and 6-demethylchlorotetracycline, which were formed by mutant strains of *Streptomyces rimosus* and *Streptomyces aureofaciens*, had the same level and spectrum of activity as the parent substance, but were significantly more stable, and in that respect represented an important development. A tetracycline phosphate complex had been described that was said to be more rapidly and efficiently absorbed in animals and man than tetracycline hydrochloride.

Novobiocin had an antibacterial spectrum similar to the tetracyclines, and its activity against Gram-negative organisms could similarly be counteracted by magnesium ions *in vitro*. Attention had been drawn to the fact that the coumarin ring moiety was analogous in structure to that of the coumarin anticoagulants dicoumarol and ethyl biscoumacetate, and to phenindione, which likewise exerted both antibacterial action and phosphorylative uncoupling. The same was true of usnic acid, which also contained that group. Novobiocin was highly active against Gram-positive bacteria including penicillin-resistant strains, and had the advantage that high serum levels were rapidly attained and well maintained following oral administration. Unfortunately, novobiocin-resistant staphylococci rapidly appeared.

Macrolides

Dr. Stenlake referred to two other new and potentially valuable groups of antibiotics. The macrolides had come to light as a result of an intensive search for antibiotics effective against penicillin—and other resistant strains of staphylococci. They were characterised by the possession of a large lactone ring of twelve to seventeen atoms in glycosidic combination with various amino-sugars, the macro ring being derived biogenetically from acetate (and possibly propionate) units in much the same way as the steroids. The first of those large ring antibiotics, pikromycin, was too toxic for therapeutic use, but its discovery had been

followed rapidly by others, including the isomeric methymycin, and erythromycin, which were based on twelve- and 14-membered macrocycles respectively.

Erythromycin was more effective against Gram-positive cocci than the tetracyclines and, though its mechanism of action seemed to resemble that of penicillin, was effective orally against penicillin-resistant and tetracycline-resistant staphylococci. Erythromycin was readily inactivated in acid media and was administered in tablets with an acid-resistant coating.

Other antibiotics in that group included the spiramycins A, B and C, narbomycin, angolamycin, miamycin and oleandomycin. The latter showed considerable promise and was reported to be active against Gram-positive organisms, mycobacteria, rickettsiae, other large viruses and certain protozoa. Oleandomycin was rapidly absorbed when administered orally, and concentrated particularly in the tissues of the liver, kidney, pancreas and lungs. Its derivative, triacetyloleandomycin, was even more readily absorbed, and significantly higher blood concentrations could be achieved with it than with either the parent substance or erythromycin.

Antifungal Antibiotics

Of a number of antibiotics with antifungal properties, Amphotericin B and Nystatin were probably the most important. The chemistry of those substances was still incomplete, but both were heavily unsaturated. Even less was known of the chemistry of the other antifungal polyenes, though spectroscopic evidence indicated that antimycin, chromin, and rimocidin, like nystatin were tetra-enes, whilst candidin, candididin, trichomycin and ascosin contained the hepta-ene chromophore.

Griseofulvin, a metabolic product of several species of penicillium, was highly fungistatic systemically in plants, and was now used extensively in the control of plant disease. It had a low mammalian toxicity and recently had also been shown to be effective orally in experimental ring-worm infection in guinea pigs.

In opening the discussion THE CHAIRMAN said that he had noticed that the recommended dosage of viomycin was 2 gm. every third day in two doses at twelve-hour intervals. He wondered if that would produce a sufficiently high blood concentration. DR. STENLAKE replied that viomycin was relatively toxic when given in large doses, and that the dosage instructions were an attempt to prevent the development of toxic symptoms.

DR. J. McC. MURDOCH (Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh) said that penicillin was pharmacologically non-toxic, but clinically it produced a large number of side effects, and penicillin sensitivity developed frequently. He thought that neomycin was of no value parenterally, though it was valuable orally. He considered that cycloserine had dangerous toxic side reactions such as dizziness and, in extreme cases, cardiac failure; that oleandomycin had a great tendency to produce cross-resistance and its indiscriminate use should be

avoided. It should only be used when bacteriological tests indicated that it was a suitable antibiotic.

DR. STENLAKE said that when he was discussing penicillin he had tried to make it plain that there was a difference between pharmacological toxicity and clinical toxicity due to sensitisation. With some of the newer antibiotics it was difficult to get a true assessment of their real value, as much of the early work was done in America and there was a tendency for the good points to be over-emphasised at that stage of development. He agreed with Dr. Murdoch's assessment of neomycin. He thought that there was a greater danger of cross-resistance developing when the antibiotics had similarities in their chemical structure.

MR. J. A. MYERS, Edinburgh, commented on the fact that the oral administration of antibiotics in some cases produced irritation of the rectum. DR. MURDOCH said that that was frequently so because the antibiotic altered the bacterial flora of the intestine and that if personal hygiene were faulty certain fungi such as monilia might flourish in the rectal region and produce the severe irritation.

MR. W. R. MOFFAT, Edinburgh, in proposing the vote of thanks, congratulated Dr. Stenlake on his lucid and comprehensive survey of one of the most important fields of medicine today.

DR. W. J. BLAKE, Edinburgh, seconded the vote of thanks.

On the motion of MR. ERIC KNOTT, Edinburgh, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Grosset for his conduct of that meeting, and of all meetings during the session.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A New Analgesic

A benzomorphan derivative (NIH 7519), with analgesic properties ten times those of morphine and fifty times those of codeine, was described recently by the United States Secretary of Health. The drug was developed in the Public Health Service research centre at the Bethesda, Maryland, Institute of Health. From the details provided it appears that the drug's narcotic properties, observed in clinical tests upon 200 patients, were minimal, and withdrawal symptoms "relatively mild." Reports state that four pharmaceutical companies have expressed interest in production and distribution of the substance.

An Advance on Triamcinolone

A potent new hormone drug, triamcinolone acetonide which, applied direct to the skin, is effective in treating a variety of skin diseases, is known to have been developed by the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New York. Its trade name is Kenalog, and it is made up as cream, lotion and ointment. Skin disorders against which the new drug was found effective were atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, eczema, neurodermatitis, seborrhoeic dermatitis, and other inflammatory conditions. The drug is a derivative of the steroid triamcinolone.



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Your advice as a chemist counts for a very great deal, and by recommending this remarkable new powder to your customers, you will be rendering them a service.

STOCK

PEARS baby POWDER

FACTORY EQUIPMENT ON DISPLAY

Exhibition places emphasis on productivity and safety

THE great majority of exhibits at the sixth Factory Equipment Exhibition held in London, April 7-17, were designed to increase productivity and aid efficiency. Interest was enhanced by an exhibition within the exhibition: the Heat and Sound Insulation Exhibition. Many exhibitors laid special stress on the safety and welfare of the worker.

BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, introduced at the exhibition a new paper towel "with a linen-like appearance and softness." The towel, Andrex V.H.A. (very high absorbency) is white and has an embossed finish that is claimed to "eliminate the usual harshness common to paper towels." The towel absorbs water instantly and, because it has "wet-strength," may, without disintegrating or "fluffing," be used for drying the face as well as the hands. By contrast there was exhibited a range of "Air Towels" (SPIRAL TUBE AND COMPONENTS CO., LTD., Derby). The Air Towels, of which there are three models (for two, four, or eight persons) operate from existing steam or high-pressure hot-water supply.

Overalls and protective clothing were shown by a number of exhibitors. BRITISH NYLON SPINNERS, LTD., 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, emphasised the increasing part played by nylon in protecting workers. Chemical-resistant clothing, etc., was shown by JCP (INDUSTRIAL CLOTHING), LTD., 2



Brightwell Dispensers, Ltd., Spenser Works, Newhaven, Sussex, introduced at the exhibition this foot-operated "dispenser" for use with creams, surgical spirit or liquid soap.

to abrasion of the new blend is claimed three times that of normal cotton and its tear strength improved.

STABILAG CO., LTD., Mark Road,



A chemical-resistant suit shown by JCP (Industrial Clothing), Ltd.

Sycamore Corner, Amersham, Bucks (wholesalers for James North & Sons, Ltd.), NORTHIDE, LTD., Impervia House, George Street, Hyde, Ches. SUPERCRAFT (GARMENTS), LTD., 19 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwicks, and R. J. DRAPER & CO., LTD., Chalkwell Street, Glastonbury, Somerset. An overall of blended cotton and nylon "with all the wearing qualities of drill," was introduced by HARRIMONDE, LTD., 26 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. Resistance

Hemel Hempstead, Herts, showed their range of drum heaters and heating mantles and pans and melting pots, including an electric jacketed tilting heating-pan with borosilicate-glass contact surfaces for use in conditions of high corrosion. Nylon-braided PVC hose designed to withstand a higher pressure than most other types of PVC hose was shown by GRIFLEX PRODUCTS, LTD., 66 Bolsover Street, London, W.1. The hose has high resistance to many chemicals and acids and can be supplied as completed assemblies or with end fittings in bore sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

STEWART KING INDUSTRIES, LTD., Fitzherbert Road, Farlington, Portsmouth, displayed the Air King "super" air conditioner, that may be used also for automatic heating and cooling. Defensor cold humidifiers (distributed by FUEL EFFICIENCY CO., LTD., 20 Upper Ground, London, S.E.1), may be operated from mains supplies (one model excepted) and adjust air humidity to pre-determined levels by aerosols. The Humexair range of humidifiers (distributors: HEATHER FILTERS, LTD., 7 Kendall Place, Baker Street, London, W.1), operate on the heat-pump principle. A humidistat is incorporated in all models. Moisture meters and hygrometers were exhibited by SHAW MOISTURE METERS, 31 Market Street, Bradford, Yorks. An addition to the range of Trion electronic air filters, the "console," was shown by HARRIS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., electronics division, York Works, Browning Street, London, S.E.17. The "console" is based on the Trion principle of operation: All particles in the air (bacteria, dust, etc.) are electrically charged (positive) as they pass through a high voltage ionising screen. The particles are then attracted to the collecting plates which form the negative elements of an electrostatic field set up between a series of parallel plates, electrically charged positive or negative.

THE WELLCOME TRUST

Report for 1956-58

THE second report of the Wellcome Trust covering the period 1956-58 reveals that the trustees had disbursed £1,059,919 during that time and that up to August 31, 1958, the total sum allocated by the trustees was £2,230,083.

This report once again emphasises the inappropriateness of the title "Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.", which Sir Henry Wellcome adopted for his commercial assets. That limited company "has its own board of directors like any other industrial company . . . the trustees of the charitable trust were appointed by the will to be the holders of all the share capital of the Foundation." The trustees report the completion of the provision for the Wellcome Memorial in the U.S.A. which Sir Henry Wellcome desired to be a permanent memorial to his parents at Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, U.S.A., and the winding up of the Lachish Expedition with the publication of the findings. Thus the whole of the trust's annual income now becomes available for fulfilling the three objects of the trust's continuing benefactions, namely the advancement of research work in

animal and human medicine, the establishment and support of medical research museums and libraries and the encouragement of research in the history of medicine. The trustees state that they have continued a policy of opportunism in allocating their resources. "It is part of their objective . . . to do things which other organisations with similar interests would like to do if they could but are, for various reasons unconnected with the merits of the proposals unable to do." During the two years covered by the report grants to research in human and animal medicine and the contributory sciences have amounted in all to £925.357. Among the unusual items of research equipment provided by the trust were a motor cruiser presented to the Medical Research Council for service on the river Gambia and a mobile laboratory and x-ray unit presented to the University of Manchester. The Pharmaceutical Society received £2,000 for its Wellcome Research Fellowships. The mandate of the trustees is world-wide. Capital grants have been given in Australia, Canada, Eire, India, Kenya and Tanganyika.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL EXHIBITION

A wide range of products on show

OPENING the Manchester Medical Exhibition on April 27, Sir Geoffrey Jefferson (Emeritus Professor of Neurosurgery, Manchester University) commented on the "immense amount of research" that had been undertaken in the past ten years. He recalled that, as a resentful medical student needing time for his own studies, he was commanded by his father, a general practitioner, to go into the surgery to make up the medicines. "I remember a few: Our dyspeptic medicine: bismuth subnitrate with a trace of hydrocyanic acid, dil.; our sodium bicarbonate mixture with menth. pip. to give it a nice flavour; our stomachic; our appetiser containing tinct. nucis vomicae and cardamoms; our tri-bromide for epilepsy; our tonic of syr. hypophosphites with quinine and strychnine, a marvellous medicine if flavoured with syrup of orange." In the ten years that had elapsed since the 1949 Medical Exhibition an immense amount of research had been undertaken to provide new treatments. For instance, all the newest forms of penicillin and other antibiotics, and the sulphonamides in improved forms and combinations, were on display. So also were chemical compounds used to make modern anaesthesia the pleasure to the patient that it now was. Most of the wonders of modern surgery were due to the help given by those innovations, helping to retain for British anaesthesia the pre-eminent place in the surgical world which it had enjoyed for fifty years and more. "I cannot bring these remarks to a close without reference to the tablets and capsules that will mend broken hearts or calm stormy emotions. Think well on these things, for they may keep you out of mental hospital or speed your return to the arms of your families to whom you have been such a nuisance!"

The exhibition remained open until May 1.

Exhibitors

Among the companies exhibiting were:—AMES CO. (LONDON), LTD. (accessories for Ames diagnostic tests); CALMIC, LTD. (Ferromyn capsules, Polylactrin antibiotic powder aerosol, and Vascutonex analgesic anti-rheumatic cream); CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD. (Esidrex diuretic, Vioform-hydrocortisone, and Vionactane—a mixture of two viomycin salts, the pantothenate and the sulphate, for the treatment of tuberculosis); COATES & COOPER, LTD. (Plesmer tablets and syrup); CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (Conprin soluble, effervescent alkali-aspirin with added Vitamin C); COW & GATE, LTD. (low-calcium milk food, specially prepared for the treatment of children suffering from hyper-calcaemia, and low lactose milk food for galactosaemia; and Allergillac for the treatment of infantile eczema); CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD. (Cortoderm, Cortico gel, and Episol).

D.F. 118 (dihydrocodeine bitartrate) was shown by DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD. ENGLISH GRAINS CO., LTD., showed brewer's yeast in two conveni-

ent and palatable forms (Yeatex yeast extract and Yestamin de-bittered dried yeast tablets and powder). EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., featured Nobecutan and F.A.I.R. LABORATORIES, LTD., Rotercholon. HORLICKS, LTD., exhibited Adrenoxy (a capillary haemostatic), Rastinon (oral treatment of diabetes mellitus), and Rubriment (rubefacient cream or liquid). LEDA CHEMICALS, LTD. (Degranol (brand of Mannumustine) anti-neoplastic and cystostatic agent, and products from the Laroche-Navarron Laboratories, Paris); LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD. (a comprehensive range of products); LEVMEDIC, LTD. (Glumorin dépôt—Glumorin, and Cytostatic E 39—a chemotherapeutic agent for malignant lymphatic and tumoral conditions that have proved refractory to other forms of treatment. Specially indicated in pre- and post-operative prophylaxis against metastases); LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY, LTD. (infant foods); ELI LILLY & CO., LTD. (Telmid (dithiazine iodide) an anthelmintic with wide coverage).

Resolution of Oedema

MERRELL-NATIONAL (LABORATORIES), LTD. (Debendox for nausea and vomiting associated with pregnancy and a product introduced only recently, Parenzyme, presented in two dosage forms, aqueous in sterile multidose vial and buccal tablets. Parenzyme is of value for the resolution of inflammation and oedema, and is claimed to have had excellent results in a large number of clinical conditions including phlebitis, varicose and diabetic ulcers, ocular inflammation, contusions, post-operative tissue reactions and for loosening bronchial plugs in severe pulmonary disease). PARKE DAVIS & CO., LTD., introduced a new formulation of phenytoin sodium, B.P., each vial containing 250 mgm. freeze-dried sodium phenytoin for reconstruction with diluent to provide a solution for intravenous or intramuscular injection to contain 50 mgm. per mil. It is suggested for the control of status epilepticus and any convulsive condition. PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., showed Perolysen (pempidine tartrate), an oral ganglion-blocking agent for the management of selected cases of hypertension, and Diagnol viscous, a medium for hysterosalpingography, said to be unlikely to give rise to foreign body reaction, and with no danger of embolism.

RECKITT & SONS, LTD. (Dettol products and the company's range of soluble aspirin tablets); RIDDELL PRODUCTS, LTD. (Gomaxide liquid germicide for cold sterilisation); RIKER LABORATORIES, LTD. (Medihaler, aerosol); G. D. SEARLE & CO., LTD. (full range of products); STANDARD LABORATORIES, LTD. (H.11, a polypeptide with sulphonic acid and phenolic groups in the molecule, used in the palliative treatment of malignant disease).

A. WANDER, LTD. (Triominic and Triominic syrup for children); WARD BLENKINSOP & CO., LTD. (Harker's disposable enema, Penotrance detergent

and tincture); WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD. (a paediatric suspension of Tedral for relief of asthma, and Biomydrin antibiotic nasal spray).

Oxygen and anaesthetic equipment was shown by: CHARLES V. BELL, LTD. (lightweight domiciliary oxygen therapy equipment with two rates of flow and a built-in contents gauge); BRITISH OXYGEN GASES, LTD. (also a Stephen-son resuscitator); NORMALAIR, LTD. (pocket size oxygen sets for domiciliary and portable use, providing exactly metered flows of oxygen); OXYGENAIRE (LONDON), LTD. (a new oxygen activated self-administrative nebuliser which dispenses any solution in fine particle size, suitable for domiciliary use).

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Factory Extension.—New extensions have been completed and plant installed at the Manchester factory in which Pifco, Ltd., make electric blankets (see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1957, p. 690).

Worker's £250 Idea.—Mr. Sidney Forte, Montrose, Scotland, a process worker at Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., received a cheque for £250 awarded in a company suggestion scheme recently. The cheque, the highest award ever made at Montrose, was presented by managing director, Mr. H. W. Palmer. The occasion was the opening of a new two-story building at their Cobden Street premises. Mr. Forte's suggestion led to an improvement in the manufacture of one of the company's corticosteroid products.

Boys' Clubs Trophy.—At Fulham football ground on April 30, the Duke of Gloucester presented the Gillette trophy to Russell Harper (captain of Hampshire) after the final of the inter-county football competition of the National Association of Boys' Clubs. Hampshire, last year's holders, had beaten Lancashire in a match witnessed by a 5,000 crowd. At a reception after the game Mr. Willis C. Cooper (chairman, Gillette Industries, Ltd.), presented plaques to members of both teams of finalists.

Awards to Doctors.—Three family doctors received awards totalling £500 as prize-winners in the "1958 Benger Prizes for Original Observations in General Practice" competition held in Manchester on April 30. The company's chairman (Mr. Basil D. Thornley) announced that there had been almost fifty papers from ten different countries, two coming from behind the Iron Curtain. Mr. Thornley thanked the awards committee of the College of General Practitioners, who had adjudicated the entries. Major prize (£250) went to a Guernsey doctor for his observation "The Diagnostic and Therapeutic Value of the Relationship Between Patient and Family Doctor." Second prize (£150) went to Dr. Robert Smith, Stanwell, Middlesex, for "Pressure Algometry in General Practice," and third to Dr. Herbert Nelson, Five-miletown, Northern Ireland, for "The Treatment of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers with Ferrivenin." Professor D. A. K. Black (professor of medicine, University of Manchester) presented the awards.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 20: With the number of business days lost through holidays during the past week and inquiry for CRUDE DRUGS and ESSENTIAL OILS at a seasonal low level, there were no special price features to report.

New-crop Alexandrian SENNA PODS arriving in London are reported to be of fairly good quality. A report from Tuticorin states that present arrivals at the port consist of small lots of prime leaves of indifferent quality but that the quality will improve in about a month's time. Shipments in tons during April of Tinnevelly senna from that port were as follows:

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE
SENNA LEAVES	19	25	88
PODS	5	8	27

Short offerings and reported United States interest in Indian CASTOR OIL have caused prices for available oil to rise substantially. Home-produced oil has risen in sympathy by £9 per ton during the past few weeks.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE.—Rates for synthetic B.P. are from 1s. 1d. (500-gm. lots) to 1s. 6d. (10-gm.) per gm. and ACID TARTRATE, B.P., from 9d. to 1s.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—1-cwt. lots of B.P.C., 1949, are quoted at 4s. 5d. per lb.

CAFFEINE.—(Per kilo) ANHYDROUS, 5-kilo lots, 39s.; 50-kilo, 37s. 6d.; MONOHYDRATE, 5-kilo, 37s.; CITRATE, 5-kilo, 27s. 6d.; 50-kilo, 26s.

CHLORBUTOL.—28-lb. lots are quoted at 10s. per lb.

CINCHOPHEN.—1-cwt. lots are quoted at 21s. per lb.

CITRATES.—Present rates (per lb.) for 1-cwt. and 5-cwt. lots are as follows:—

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
SODIUM†	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM†	2 10	2 9
IRON AND AMMONIUM*‡	3 1	2 11½
	3 9	3 7½

†Powder 3d. per lb. more. *Scales 10d. per lb. more.

CITRIC ACID.—Quotations (per cwt.) for domestic material in drums are 225s. for 1-4-cwt. lots and 220s. for 5-cwt. lots. In paper bags 5-cwt. lots are 212s. 6d.

DIPHENAN.—Prices range from 55s. 3d. (56-lb.) to 63s. (1-lb.) per lb.

EMETINE.—Price for 32-oz. lots of the HYDROCHLORIDE is 270s. per oz. The BISMUTH IODIDE is 127s. per oz.

ETHER.—Per lb. in winchesters:—TECHNICAL B.S.S., and SOLVENT, 5-cwt. 2s. 7d.; (4s. 1½d. litre). In drums the price is 2s. 2d. per lb. ANESTHETIC, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 9d.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Price per oz. is 102s.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—One-cwt. lots are 5s. 6d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Pure crystals are 22s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; resublimed, 24s. 3d.

RESORCINOL.—1-cwt. lots are now quoted at 113s. per lb. by manufacturer.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Rates (per cwt.) for powder or granulated material are as follows:—In 5-cwt. lots or over, 200s. per cwt.; 1-cwt., 202s. 6d. SEIDLITZ POWDER, ordinary strength is 170s. 6d. per cwt. in 1-cwt. lots; smalls, from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Extra strong is 172s. 6d. per cwt., and from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for

small quantities. Double-strength is 180s. per cwt.; smalls, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Prices are now: 5-cwt. lots in bulk, 3s. 0½d. per lb.; 1-cwt. 3s. 2½d.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 400s. per kilo.

SILVER SALTS.—PROTEIN, 36s. 3d. to 42s. 9d. per lb.; VITELLIN from 68s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

Crude Drugs

ALOES.—Cape prime on the spot is 212s. 6d. per cwt. and for shipment, 185s., c.i.f. Curaçao, 500s., spot; shipment, 540s., c.i.f., asked.

CASCARA.—Spot 1958 peel, 225s. per cwt., shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Australian light amber is 110s. to 115s. and medium amber 100s. to 105s. Argentine, 100s. to 105s.; Jamaican 120s. to 125s.; New Zealand clover, 170s., nominal; all per cwt. on the spot.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak is on spot at 2s. 11d. per lb., and May-June shipment at 2s. 10½d. c.i.f. Black Sarawak is 1s. 9½d. spot, and May-June shipment 1s. 8d., c.i.f. Black Malabar quoted at 225s. The shipment price is 210s., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q.; No. 3, 10d. PODS: Manufacturing (f.a.q.), 1s. 3½d. and hand-picked, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, offered from 1s. 6d. with hand-picked from 4s. to 6s. 6d.

SQUILL.—White is cleared on the spot; new crop, June shipment quoted 80s., per cwt., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt., spot. Dutch 0·5 per cent. alkaloid, 94s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para on the spot are offered at 8s. 8d. per lb. Angostura, 11s.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon is £115 to £120 per cwt. No. 2, £105 to £110.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger unchanged at 85s., shipment is 82s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s. and Belgian, 175s. to 195s. per cwt. Dutch (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 159s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 23s. 3d.; 1 cwt. 23s. 6d.; 56-lb., 23s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 24s.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.) BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 480s.; shipment, 465s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 450s. in bond; shipment, 410s., c.i.f. Benguela spot, nominal; shipment, 425s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA.—Spot 460s. CARNAUBA.—Fatty grey spot, 580s.; for shipment, 580s., c.i.f. Prime yellow, spot, 910s.; shipment, 885s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BAY.—West Indian is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CADE.—Spanish is 3s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CANANGA.—Spot is from 42s. 6d. to 45s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil is 27s. 6d. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot is 13s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

CASTOR.—Home-produced B.P. oil on the spot—June, is £139 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CELERY SEED.—Oil is 65s. per lb. for bulk lots.

CHENOPODIUM.—Spot value is 38s. per lb. for original containers.

CINNAMON.—From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon, leaf spot, 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 10½d., c.i.f. rectified, 15s. per lb.; Seychelles, 6s. 6d., spot.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil is quoted from 67s. 6d. per lb.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

CUMIN.—Imported oil is now about 90s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is 137s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 135s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—English-distilled oil is 160s. per lb. Imported: Jamaican, 130s.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. English-distilled, 180s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVANDIN.—Spot is from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. for original drums.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 40–42 per cent. is 42s. per lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish is at 15s. to 17s. per lb. for original drums.

LEMON.—B.P. grades from 16s. to 26s. per lb. on the spot. Californian for shipment, 25s. to 28s. 6d., c.i.f. Terpeneless, 500s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot 6s. 1½d. per lb., and shipment, 6s., c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is in the region of 54s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is from 70s. to 92s. 6d. per lb. English-distilled, 100s.

OLIVE.—French is 20s. to 21s. per gall. on the spot, for B.P. quality. For shipment, North African £205–£210 per 1,000 kilo, c.i.f. Spanish, £213 per 1,000 kilo, f.o.b.

ORANGE.—Spot quotations of sweet oil include Floridian at 7s. 6d. per lb.; Californian, 10s.; West Indian, 8s.; West African, 14s.; Israeli, 12s. 6d. For prompt shipment. Californian cold-pressed U.S.P., 10s. 9d., c.i.f.; distilled, 5s., c.i.f. Terpeneless is 200s. per lb., spot.

PIMENTO.—English-distilled berry is 167s. 6d. per lb.; imported, 77s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 27s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

PINE.—*Pumiliois* on the spot is 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 8s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

RUE.—Spanish is 25s. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish is 10s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore offered from 80s. to 82s. 6d. per lb. as to source. East Indian, 79s., spot.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SPEARMINT.—Offers of U.S.P. grade are from 37s. 6d. per lb., spot. Chinese, 30s., in bond.

TANGERINE.—Hand-pressed is 55s. per lb. and machine-pressed, 42s. 6d.; others 26s. to 28s. on the spot.

VETIVERT.—Spot is currently at about 80s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot is from 32s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, May 25

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION (International), Olympia, London, W.14 (until May 30).

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Union, Gidea Park, at 7.45 p.m., Films.

Tuesday, May 26

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Secondary School, Mangrove, at 8 p.m. "Retailers v. Manufacturers."

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.7, at 5.30 p.m., Professor W. O. James on "Botany—Here and Now."

Wednesday, May 27

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Buxton and High Peak golf club, Competition for Kerfoot trophy and prize.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Burhill golf club, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. Annual golf meeting.

Thursday, May 28

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Post-graduate Medical School of London, Ducane Road, W.3, Dr. E. E. Pochin on "The Therapeutic Use of Radio-iodine."

NORTHERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, National hotel, Dingwall, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting, Dr. G. H. Macmoran (Scottish resident secretary) on "A Year as Resident Secretary."

OLDHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, cafe Monica, Union Street, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Beach hotel, Southsea, at 7.30 p.m. Meeting.

TELEVISION

Programme details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

	May 31 to June 6	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.
Alka Seltzer	...	1	2	1	—	2	—	1
Amamit wave set	...	2	—	1	2	3	2	2
Anadin	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Andrews liver salt	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Anne French	...	1	2	—	2	1	1	1
Askit	...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Aspro	...	3	3	3	2	4	2	3
Band-aid	...	2	2	2	3	—	—	—
Beecham's pills	...	4	2	2	3	3	3	3
Beecham's powders	...	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Bisodol	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bristow's shampoo	...	2	2	3	—	—	—	—
Brylcreem	...	4	9	11	3	3	3	3
Camay soap	...	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
Cephos	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Christy's lanoline face pack	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Cooltan	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper's aerosols	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cutex lipstick	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Damaskin	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dento	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Dylon dyes	...	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Formula 21	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fynnon salt	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	1
Germolene	...	3	3	—	3	4	2	3
Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Gillette razors and blades	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Go	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hiltone	...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ibcoll	...	2	2	2	—	2	2	—
Immac	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Imperial Leather	...	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Ingram shaving cream	...	—	3	3	—	3	3	—
Isovac	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Knight's Castile	...	—	—	—	8	7	7	7
Lasopranox	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lucozade	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 29

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use containing glyceryl trinitrate (5)

NITROGLYN, 782,609, by Pharmax, Ltd., Bexleyheath, Kent.

For vitamin preparations for use as nutritional additives in foodstuffs for horses (5)

HELIOS, 781,154, by Ancienne Maison Louis Sanders, S.A., Brussels, Belgium.

For pharmaceutical substances for the relief of asthma (5)

Device with words ASMOSAN SANDERS, 781,155, by Ancienne Maison Louis Sanders, S.A., Brussels, Belgium.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; and sanitary substances and disinfectants; but not including infants', invalids' or dietetic foodstuffs (5)

GRANOMAL, 783,428, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A=Advanced; R=Reduced; I.R.P.=Inclusive Retail Price; * = Tax 25 per cent.; † = Tax 50 per cent.

PURCHASE-TAX EXEMPTIONS

(From May 12)

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
Etisul	5 gm.	32 0	4 0 R
Lapaquin tablets	20	48 0	6 0 R
	Each		
	500	76 0	114 0 R
		Doz.	
Lapudrine tablets 20 mgm.	200	156 0	19 6 R
	500	300 0	37 6 R
Brontyl tablets	25	42 0	5 3 R
	100	126 0	15 9 R
	Each		
	ampoules 2 mils	5 5 0	7 6 R
HydroSaluric tablets	25 mgm.	32 8	49 0 R
	500	160 0	240 0 R
	50 mgm.	60 0	90 0 R
	500	290 0	435 0 R

LLOYD'S PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

(BRONTYL)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
Brontyl tablets	25	42 0	5 3 R
	100	126 0	15 9 R
	Each		

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD.

(HydroSaluric)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
25 mgm.	100	32 8	49 0 R
	500	160 0	240 0 R
50 mgm.	100	60 0	90 0 R

PFIZER, LTD.

(Diabinese)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
100 mgm.	100	18 2	
	500	78 4	
250 mgm.	100	39 6	

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD.

(Decaseryl)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
20	13 0	19 6 R	
	100	63 4	95 0 R

MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, LTD.

(from May 11)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
Codella foam*	50 0	7 0 R	

REVOLN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(from June 8)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
"Moon Drops" moisture balm‡	1 oz.	11 6 R	
	2 oz.	19 6 R	
"Waking Beauty" cream‡ regular	1 oz.	11 6 R	
	2 oz.	21 6 R	

WARD, CASSON, LTD.

(Cassyline)

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
250 mgm.	100	170 0 R	
	1,000	1,675 0 R	

P.A.T.A. LIST

(Alterations notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

RYBAR LABORATORIES, LTD.

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
Rybar inhaler	156 0	19 6 A	
with mask	180 0	23 6 A	

ADDITION TO THE LIST

BOP MARTIN, LTD.

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
Gaylets	9 0	1 0 0	
	22 6	2 2 6	

SEVENTH HEAVEN PRODUCTS, LTD.

	Doz.	I.R.P.	
Lowtan (Rooibosch) tea	1/2 lb.	2 3	

The quality that's taken for granted



Mene quality and value for money are two things acknowledged by women everywhere.

The utmost absorbency, super-soft comfort, economy, complete protection — Mene, over the years, has come to mean all these virtues to millions of women . . . to all *your* customers!

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD AND LONDON

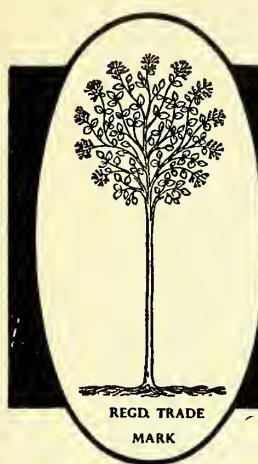


BROOKLAX

is now the only
nationally advertised
CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
sold solely by
CHEMISTS



WESTMINSTER LABORATORIES LTD., CHALCOT ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1.



THE TREE OF LIFE, SYMBOL OF THE HIGHEST
QUALITY IN FINE CHEMICALS TODAY.

CARNEGIES of WELWYN

ESTABLISHED
1911

Makers of METHOIN B.P. by synthesis

5 - ethyl - 3-methyl - 5 - phenylhydantoin

An effective anti-convulsant for the treatment of epilepsy, particularly for controlling grand mal seizures.

Supplied in bulk or in tablet form.

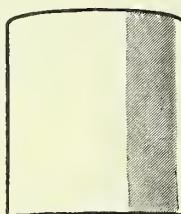
For nearly half a century the name Carnegies has served as a standard in the fine chemical field for products of utmost purity and rigid adherence to pharmaceutical specification. Direct importation of raw materials, and the completion of every process under our own roof at Welwyn Garden City, enables us to compete successfully with world suppliers in any part of the globe. Yet we welcome and treat with equal importance the smaller orders too.

Enquiries are invited for:

- ADRENALINE
- ADRENOCHROME
- MONOSEMICARBAZONE
- AMINOPHYLLINE
- ATROPINE & SALTS
- BISMUTH SALTS
- BRUCINE & SALTS
- CAFFEINE & SALTS
- CHRYSAROBIN
- EPHEDRINE & SALTS
- HOMATROPINE & SALTS
- HYDANTOIN DERIVATIVES
- IODIDES
- ISONICOTINIC ACID
- HYDRAZIDE
- ISOPRENALINE SALTS
- LITHIUM SALTS
- METHOIN
- NORADRENALINE & SALTS
- P.A.S.
- PIPERAZINE & SALTS
- RESERPINE
- SANTONIN
- STRYCHNINE & SALTS
- THEOBROMINE & SALTS
- THIOMERSALATE
- QUININE & SALTS
- CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE
- TOTAQUINA

C A R N E G I E S O F W E L W Y N L I M I T E D

Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals WELWYN GARDEN CITY • ENGLAND
Telephone: WELWYN GARDEN CITY 5001 (10 lines) Cables: CARNEGIES, WELWYNGARDENCITY Telex: LONDON 28676



— perfumery, Cosmetics



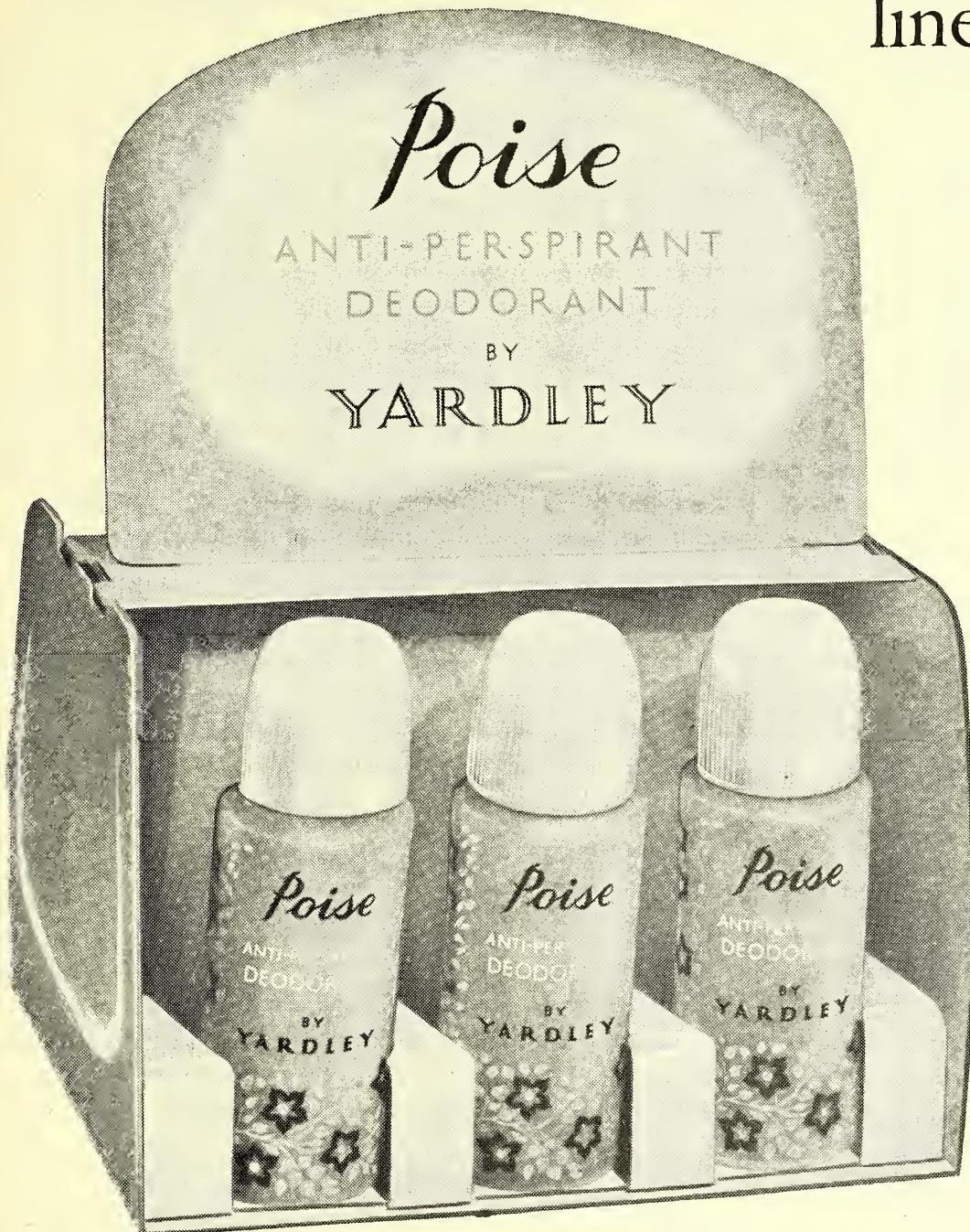
Bottles of Quality

Designers and Manufacturers of High Quality Glassware

THE INTERNATIONAL BOTTLE CO., LTD.

140 PARK LANE W.1 Telephone MAYfair 6992 (5 lines) Telegrams AUTREFOIS, AUDLEY, LONDON

YARDLEY takes a new line



Poise — the new anti-perspirant deodorant by Yardley in its flowered polythene bottle — is so pretty, so effective so easy to use, that every woman will take to it. Poise has a quick roll-on applicator, is non-greasy, checks perspiration and gives 24-hours sure

protection from odours. It retails at 6/6 and is supplied in an attractive counter dispenser in minimum quantities of half-dozens. Stock Poise now. You'll find it a most valuable addition to your range of preparations by Yardley.

NOW MADE

HERE... THE



UNIVERSAL ALL-PURPOSE COMMINUTING MACHINE

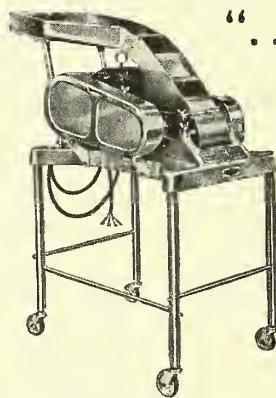
*Stainless steel
construction*
★

*Reversible
commuting chamber*
★

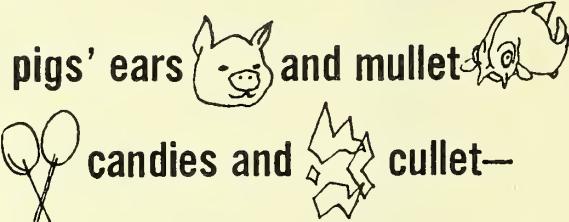
Easy to clean
★

Completely mobile
★

Full details from :



"... for reducing to powder,
granule or slurry



and in a hurry!"

MANESTY MACHINES LIMITED

SPEKE

LIVERPOOL 24

TELEPHONE: HUNTS CROSS 1972

TELEGRAMS: MANESTY, LIVERPOOL 24

TABLET MACHINES · MIXERS · GRANULATORS · COATING PANS · PUNCHES AND DIES

Fighting "MANAGEMENT FATIGUE" means BUSINESS

There will be many among your customers, holding responsible positions in all walks of life, whose lives are overshadowed by the lowered state of mind and body now known as "management fatigue". This, the legacy of tension, overwork, snatched and ill-balanced meals, is a major problem of today. But just as 20th-century conditions combine to create it, 20th-century science has evolved, in OKASA, the means to solve this problem.

As befits a modern tonic, specifically designed for busy

people, OKASA is prepared in tablet form. Its ingredients are most carefully combined to provide a comprehensive treatment—to strengthen not merely a part, but the whole of the human constitution. By virtue of its new composition, OKASA also qualifies as a geriatric product of the highest order. To people seeking vigorous enjoyment of their later years, as well as to people of all ages living under pressure, OKASA will be of vital and immediate interest.

OKASA the 20th-Century Tonic

STANDARD SIZE (100 TABLETS) 24/6
(To the Chemist 16/4)

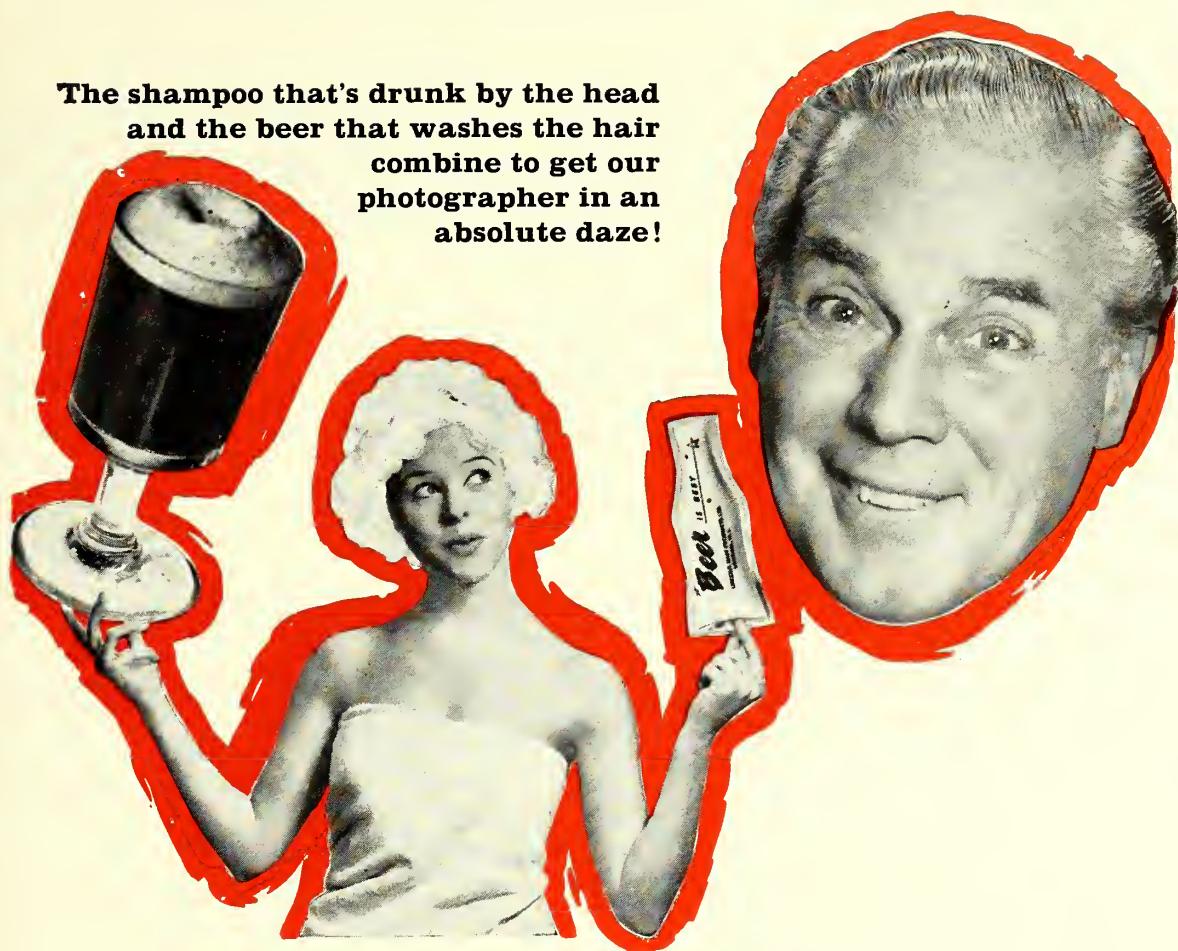
TRIAL SIZE (50 TABLETS) 14/9
(To the Chemist 11/2)

OKASA is prepared by Hormo-Pharma Ltd.
London, and is obtainable from the sole
distributors for the U.K.

ROBERTS CHEMISTS (Bond St.) LTD.
76 New Bond St. London, W.1. Tel: MAY 4173



**The shampoo that's drunk by the head
and the beer that washes the hair
combine to get our
photographer in an
absolute daze!**



But photographers are only human. Pharmacists — well, they're different. Not meaning anything unpleasant, naturally! They just know that the shampoo swallowed by the scalp and the beer that cleanses the cranium is one and the same thing. *Linco-Lin* shampoo beer. Sorry. *Linco-Lin* BEER SHAMPOO.

Pharmacists also know that *Linco-Lin* beer shampoo does their business the world of good. Immeasurably the best that money can buy, spot-on point of sale and all round economy see to it that *Linco-Lin* beer shampoo literally sells itself. Creates everlasting customer goodwill too.

Linco-Lin beer shampoo

RETAIL PRICES



Barrel
2/3



Twin Pack
1/-



Sachet
5½d.

LINCOLN HAIR PRODUCTS LTD.

55/57, Stafford Road, London, W.3. Telephone: ACOrn 6791 (3 lines)

Something absolutely NEW for women



NIKINI

**BRIEFER-THAN-A-BIKINI
SANITARY PROTECTOR**
brings new comfort & freedom

NIKINI is a sensational new creation—the perfect sanitary garment for every woman. Brief than a Bikini, this stream-lined sanitary has NIKINI PADS securely and comfortably in place. No belt. No pins. No embarrassing bulge. NIKINI is fashioned in finest Nylon fabric.

NIKINI PADS are New, Better and Safer

They are super soft, with extra-absorbent filling, tapered ends and a strong adhesive at the BACKS. Together with the NIKINI garment they form the most effective sanitary protection ever devised—doubly safe and secure.

Nikini Pads may also be used with close-fitting briefs or panties.

NIKINI GARMENT 6/11d NIKINI PADS 1/3d DOZ.

For leaflet giving full details, send postcard to:

**ROBINSON & SONS LTD., NIKINI SALES DEPT.
WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS · CHESTERFIELD**

CREATED BY ROBINSONS MAKERS OF SURGICAL DRESSINGS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

*Millions of women
will read about NIKINI*
AN INTENSIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN
BEGINS IN 'WOMAN' & 'WOMAN'S

IN

NIKINI is sensational! A brief, streamlined sanitary garment that holds disposable NIKINI PADS securely comfortably in place. No belt. No pins. No belt. No pins. Make sure you are ready for profit by the imminent demand for NIKINI.

Selling price 6/-

a NEW source of profit!

NIKINI

BIKINI-STYLE SANITARY GARMENTS AND PADS

**outdate, out-value other
forms of Sanitary Protection!**

NIKINI DISPOSABLE PADS

NIKINI PADS have been specially designed without loops for use with the Nikini sanitary garment. They are super-soft, extra-absorbent, with practical knitted covers and completely waterproof backs.

NIKINI PADS are unequalled for comfort and efficiency, yet they cost less than any other form of sanitary protection. The price and the quality make a very special appeal. Nikini Pads may also be used with close-fitting briefs or panties.

STOCK UP NOW!

Selling price 1/3d doz.

New!

NIKINI

THE BIKINI STYLE SANITARY GARMENT
6/11



**ATTRACTIVE PACK AND POINT-OF-SALE DISPLAY
ARE ADDED SALES ASSETS**

Write for details of Trade Terms to:

ROBINSON & SONS LTD. (Nikini Sales Dept.) Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield.

A

great little machine at a remarkably low price.

P

erfect bottles (2000 per hour) using less than 30 sq. ft. of floor space.

E

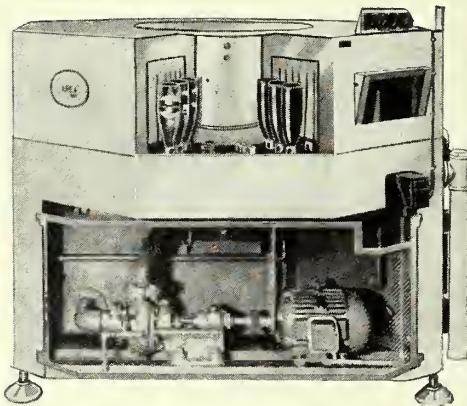
very kind of bottle, with labels or without.

X

ceptionally low running costs.

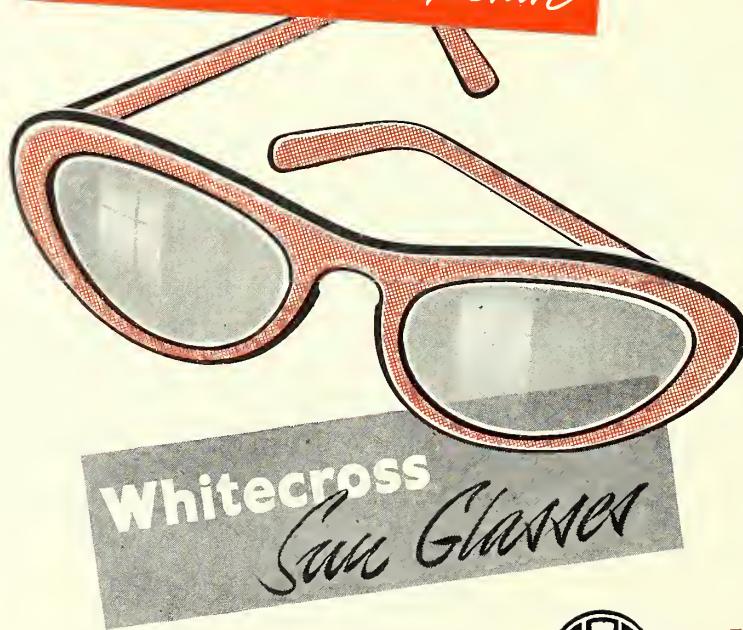
'APEX' HYDRO BOTTLE WASHER

FOR FULL DETAILS WRITE TO:-

**R. POWLEY & SONS LIMITED, St. Marks Rd., Sunderland, England.**

Telegrams and Cables "Powley" Sunderland.

Telephone 4846/7

*For Glamour without Glare***ASK YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER
FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**

Our latest French rhodoglass lightweight selection includes clip-overs retailing from 2/6

Our attractive space-saving display stand supplied FREE with our sunglasses.



REG TRADE MARK

Whitecross Optical Company

(Proprietors, Fredk. Lehmann Co. Ltd.)
Frederick Works, Rochester Place, London, N.W.1
Telephone: GULLiver 6731

Macleans display slogan contest

THE WINNER



MRS. M. BRAYSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
of Crompton & Preston Limited,
Chemists and Opticians,
50 Crostons Road, Bury, Lancs.

NO COMPETITOR submitted an entry with all slogans in the correct order. The two best entries placed six slogans correctly. Mrs. Brayshaw's entry was one of them and she won the tie because the judges considered her additional slogan to be the better.

Mrs. Brayshaw decided against the trip to New York. She preferred the alternative prize — £400 in cash.

In the judges' opinion, the correct order was

A E B H G C F D

"RELIANCE" NATURAL SPONGES



CRESSWELLS
HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS

Natural Deep Sea Sponges

To display a natural deep sea sponge is to sell it—because discriminating customers know that it is softer and kinder to the skin, and more lasting and more hygienic than any substitute—as well as holding three times as much water.

Cresswell's offer the best of the sponge crop. Please write for our price lists, and when in the West End of London a visit to make your own selection is welcomed.

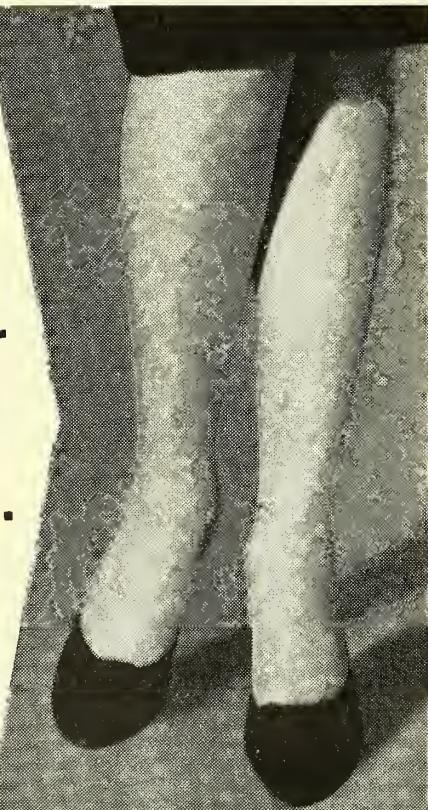
CRESSWELL BROS. SPONGES

3-9, EARLHAM STREET, CAMBRIDGE CIRCUS, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone : TEMple Bar 5331

They
trust
YOU for
sound
advice...

so advise
Lastonet



WHEN A CUSTOMER brings you in an E.C.10. prescribing Surgical Stockings, she seldom has any idea which stockings will ensure most benefit for her leg afflictions. She trusts *you* to advise her wisely. By ordering Lastonet Made-to-Measure Elastic Net Stockings you will be safeguarding both your customers' health, and your own present and future sales.

Lastonet are made *only* to individual measure—thus giving the maximum possible support, and perfect fit.

Lastonet are much more comfortable, due to the *airy-cool open weave* elastic net fabric.

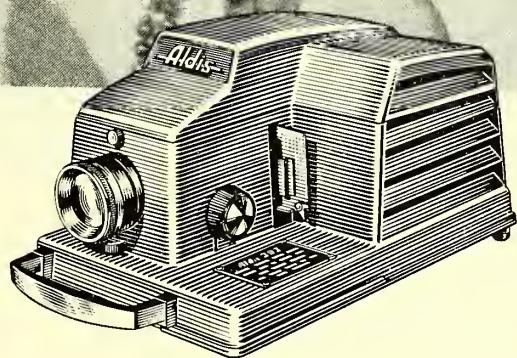
Lastonet are now made with light resistant rubber, which lessens perishing and ensures prolonged retention of their perfect fit.

Lastonet bring you an excellent profit margin, and your customers will return to you for future prescriptions of these more efficient, more comfortable, better looking stockings.

Lastonet
ELASTIC NET STOCKINGS
in Nylon or Cotton

Send for Display Material and Measurement Forms to:
LASTONET PRODUCTS LTD., CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL

Love me-love my Aldis!



I fell in love with the Aldis 303 the moment I saw it. It's a winner on looks alone—smartly styled, with the new low silhouette and just a touch of colour. But I didn't buy it on looks alone: it was the way my colour slides looked when projected on the Aldis 303 that decided me. And—it's a real bargain at the new low price!

The Aldis 303 was designed to give the brightest possible picture with the coolest projection. The Aldaspheric optical system will project a picture 5ft. wide at a distance of only 12ft. and a proportionately larger picture at a greater distance. Revolutionary extraction cooling protects valuable transparencies. Completely protected from dust or accidental damage by the strong carrying cover which clips over the projector when not in use. Takes Airequipt automatic slide changer.

NOW ONLY £19.19.0

300 w. lamp £1/13/-.

complete with protective cover.

Aldis 303

AS SHOWN AT PHOTO FAIR

Wholesale Distributors:

EVILLE BROWN & COMPANY LIMITED
NEWMAN STREET · LONDON · WI Tel. LAN 7161 (10 lines)
Trade Counter 3 BERNERS MEWS · WI (rear of building).





To increase your "NET" sales

These eye-catching advertisements for "Halo" 32 nylon hair nets and "Tango" S.118 pure silk hair nets mean business — for you.

in every town and village

Popular Women's Magazines, having an overall readership of over 9 million women, carry these advertisements every month.



Make certain of your share of this profitable business — order "Halo" 32 and "Tango" S.118. Your wholesaler can supply you.

Made by **BYARD MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.**, WOOLPACK LANE, NOTTINGHAM.

You cannot do better than specify **COCKER**

P.C.M.X. and D.C.M.X.

For many years we have been large-scale manufacturers of these widely-used intermediates for which we should be pleased to receive your enquiries and to submit samples at your request.

In addition we should like to draw your attention to the undermentioned selection from our production of fine chemicals.

D.D.T. (and certain formulations)

Terpineol B.P. and Perfumery

Chlorxylenol fractions

Chlorinated Cyanuric Acids

Dichlorphenol

P.C.O.C.

Chloral Hydrate B.P.

Terpinolene

M.B.T.

M.B.T.S.

Benzylated-Cresylic-Acid

Chloral Anhydrous

Ortho Benzyl parachlorphenol

The finest of the fine from :

COCKER CHEMICAL CO. LTD. (Dept. CD.)

Oswaldtwistle • Lancashire

Telephone : Accrington 3621-3

BRITAIN'S FASTEST-SELLING SHAMPOO NOW IN A NEW CONTEMPORARY BOTTLE!



Silvikrin Shampoos sell faster because, at County Laboratories, things never stay still. Advertising, research, packaging . . . developments are constantly in progress to keep Silvikrin products on top of the market. And here's the latest . . . an elegant new bottle for Silvikrin Liquid Shampoo. It's modern, easier to use and it can't slip in wet hands.

**It's
a natural
for display!**

Display this striking new bottle prominently and see how it brings you more sales, more profits

★
**A GREAT NEW
ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN
STARTS NEXT MONTH**

All television stations and big colour spaces in the largest women's magazines will back the increasing sales of

SILVIKRIN LIQUID SHAMPOO

RETAIL PRICE

3/3 and 1/8



Manufactured by AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.
HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Bikini

SUNTAN PREPARATIONS

An exciting range of suntan preparations in the gayest and most inviting of packs. Bikini products truly cater for all tastes, bringing quick sales and good profits. High grade point of sale material is freely available upon request.

BIKINI SUMMERTAN OIL SPRAY

Polythene spray bottle in fashionable blue striped carton, 27/- per dozen. Tax 50% Retail 4/9. Display Bonus of 1 to each dozen ordered.

BIKINI NON-OILY SUMMERTAN SPRAY

Polythene spray bottle in a distinctive red striped carton, 27/- per dozen. Tax 50% Retail 4/9. Display Bonus of 1 to each dozen ordered.

BIKINI SUNTAN OIL

10/6 per dozen. Tax 50% Retail 2/6.

BIKINI SUNTAN CREAM

Delicately perfumed and tinted non-greasy Cream. 10/6 per dozen. Tax 50% Retail 2/6.

IMPROVED FORMULA!

The new, improved Bikini formula gives even greater protection.

Does not harm the most delicate fabrics.

For all

ETHICALS

Smith & Hill

service
is second to none

NOTTINGHAM

DONCASTER

SHEFFIELD

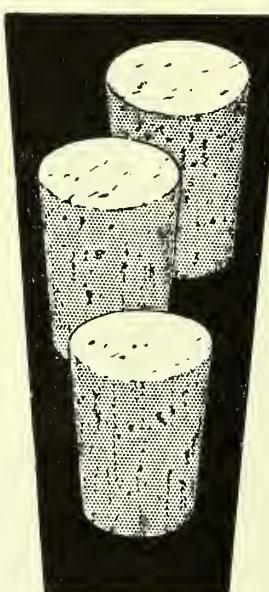
"Three houses combining to give an unrivalled service to pharmacists in the North Midlands"

Smith & Hill (Chemists) LTD.

MATILDA STREET, SHEFFIELD 1
Tel. 28383 (5 lines)

Also CARDINAL WORKS
CARDINAL STREET
NOTTINGHAM
Tel. 54029 and 54934

79A URBAN ROAD
HETHORPE
DONCASTER
Tel. 65261-2



CORKS

PRESCRIPTION BOTTLES

require top grade cork stoppers which permit no leakage.

Chemists who know from experience, continually specify Robinson Corks — the first class quality never varies.

*Write for full details
and prices to:-*



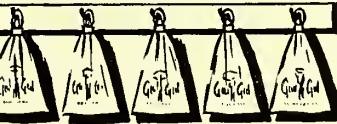
ROBINSON BROS
CORK GROWERS LTD.
21 HORTON STREET · HALIFAX
London Address: 54-62, Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel: GER 3965/8

They see... you sell!



Golden Girl

Easy to Display - Easy to sell !



The Pack with the Clip!

Individually packed in polythene containers fitted with strong plastic clips, our new "Golden Girl" bathing caps are easy to display—requiring only hooks and a little wall space.. And with their rich golden colour, easy-to-carry container, and extremely moderate price, they're equally easy to sell !

OTHER SURE-SELLING SUBA-SEAL BATHING CAPS



CHIC 2/6d.



SEA CHILD 2/6d.



SEA MAID 3/5d.



SEA DIVER 2/6d.

GOLDEN GIRL

THE PACK WITH THE CLIP

(COMPLETE
WITH A
POLYTHENE
CONTAINER)

**4/-
RETAIL**



A GENUINE

REGD.
SUBA-SEAL
TRADE MARK

PRODUCT

Manufactured by

WILLIAM FREEMAN & CO. LTD., Suba-Seal Works, Peel Street, Barnsley. Tel: 4081

Eye-arresting
display pack
helps you sell
these lines.

BAGS WRAPPINGS

LABELS TABLET CARTONS



SUTTLEY & SILVERLOCK
(Branch of Kelly's Directories Ltd.)
ANDOVER, HANTS

Tel. 2234/5

**STOCK
LABELS
BY
RETURN**

BEST-SELLERS
ALL
the year round!



"Sun-tang"
Sun-tang—made from whole oranges sugar and glucose—contains Vitamin C, essential to good health



'NIAGARA'
Blackcurrant Syrup

Niagara—made from Blackcurrant juice and sugar—rich in Vitamin C—the perfect drink for young and old alike.

More customers are asking for both these delicious, health-giving drinks. Meet the extra demand by ordering ample stocks NOW and make sure of year-round profits.

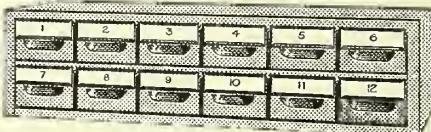
BARNETT & FOSTER LTD.

QUEENSBRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, E.8.

Tel.: CLissold 7132

12 DRAWER UNIT

12 Type 'A' Drawers. Available in any multiple of 6 drawers. 8" high by 36" wide by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep.

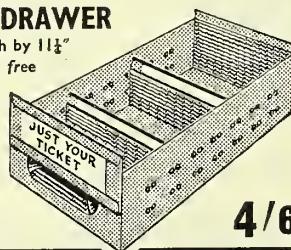


£4.15.0 DELIVERED FREE
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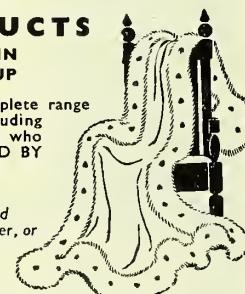
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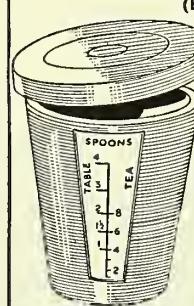


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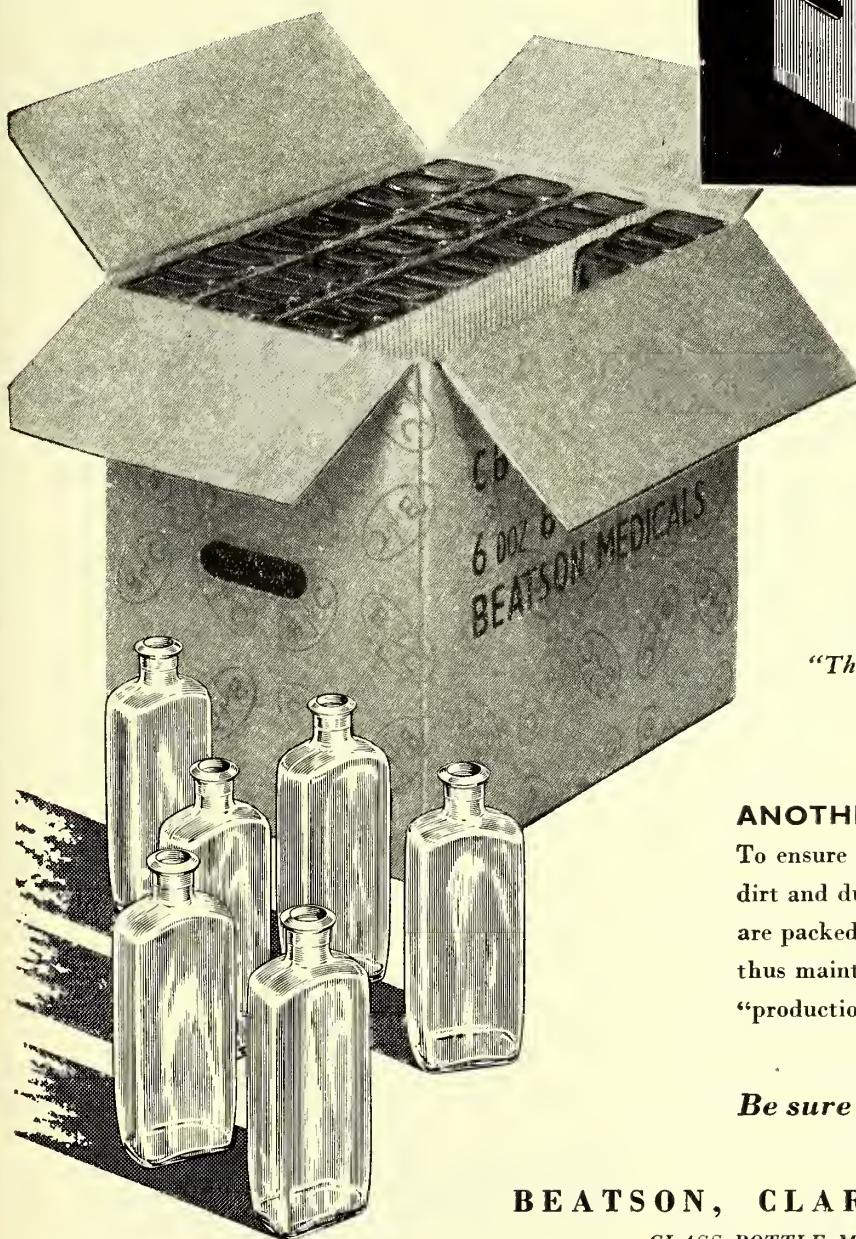
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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

KILWINNING, Ayrshire, Old-established profitable pharmacy for sale owing to death. Offers invited for business and shop property. Stock at valuation. Inquiries to James Patrick & Muir, Solicitors, Dalry, Ayrshire. C 2267

APPOINTMENTS**ANCOATS HOSPITAL,
MANCHESTER, 4**

Locum Pharmacist

required for an indefinite period commencing August 10. Salary to be arranged by agreement. Applications to the General Superintendent. C 9347

**BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL,
KNAPHILL, WOKING**

Assistant-in-Dispensing

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist, who is responsible for the preparation and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1,750 patients. Salary Scale £170 p.a. at age 16 years rising to £375 at age 22 years or over rising to a maximum of £490 p.a. (plus £20 p.a. for an approved qualification).

Professional and Technical Council B of Whitley Council conditions apply to the appointment which is subject to the provision of the National Health Service Superannuation Regulations.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Accommodation available for female candidate for which a charge of £2 8s. per week will be made.

Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent, as soon as possible. C 417

**BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL,
WANDSWORTH COMMON,
LONDON, S.W.11**

Locum Chief Pharmacist

July 13 to 25, 1959, inclusive. Apply Hospital Secretary. C 9322

**CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL,
CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD,
LONDON, E.2**

Locum Pharmacist

required for varying periods between May 18 and October 3 for duties in the modern pharmacies at three hospitals in the Group. Salary up to 16 guineas per week. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist. C 447

**CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Locum Pharmacist

required for indefinite period. Salary up to £16 16s. per week. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, N.I. C 456

CENTRAL GROUP H.M.C.

Locum Dispensing Assistants

required for the following periods, June 18—July 25, August 17—September 12 for duties at three hospitals within the Group. Salary up to £10 per week, plus London Weighting, according to age and qualifications. Applications to Chief Pharmacist, Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. C 457

**CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Senior Pharmacist and Pharmacist

for Bethnal Green Hospital. Modern department approved for training students. Salary scale. Senior Pharmacist £675—£865 p.a. Pharmacist £605—£815 p.a., plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting. Please apply with details of age, training and experience to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2. C 344

**DULWICH HOSPITAL,
EAST DULWICH GROVE,
LONDON, S.E.22**

Assistant-in-Dispensing

required for holiday relief duties June 15 to 27. Apply to Chief Pharmacist. C 9336

**EDGWARE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX**

Locum Pharmacist

required from June 15, 1959, for indefinite period. Salary £18 18s. per week. Apply immediately to Chief Pharmacist, telephone Edgware 2381. C 9341

184 STRAND, W.C.2
Tel: TEMple Bar 9212/3 & 6340

**EASTERN HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.9**

Locum Pharmacist

14-16 guineas per week, according to experience. Write Secretary, Hackney Hospital, E.9, with full details. C 448

**EDGWARE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX**

Pharmacist

A vacancy will occur shortly for a pharmacist, non-resident, for full-time duty. The hospital is a large modern one of 715 beds with a busy Out-patient Department, situated within easy travelling distance of the centre of London. Whitley Council salary scales and conditions of service. Apply in writing, stating age, qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to the Group Secretary, Hendon Group Hospital Management Committee, Edgware, Middlesex, not later than June 6, 1959. C 9340

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1

Locum Pharmacist

required mid-May to early October for holiday relief. Salary £16 16s. per week. Applications considered for whole or part of period.

Write, with full details of qualifications and experience to Chief Pharmacist, Guy's Hospital, S.E.1. C 449

**HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND
POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL
SCHOOL,****DU CANE ROAD,
LONDON, W.12**

Senior Pharmacist

required at above General Post-graduate Teaching Hospital (Category V) to supervise sterile produce laboratory and take part in general work of the Pharmaceutical Department. Post offers wide variety of experience. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions. Detailed applications, naming two referees, to Chief Pharmacist as soon as possible. C 9332

**HAREFIELD AND NORTHWOOD
GROUP HOSPITAL****MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Locum Chief Pharmacist (Category II)

required for Harrow and Wembley Hospitals August 17 to 29, 1959, inclusive. Apply to Group Secretary, Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex. C 9314

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Appointments—Continued**HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, DU CANE ROAD, LONDON, W.12****Locum Pharmacist**

required at above General Teaching Hospital for several weeks commencing immediately. Salary £16 16s. per week. Apply, giving particulars of experience, to Chief Pharmacist.

C 9333

HIGHBURY HOSPITAL, BULWELL, NOTTINGHAM**Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Pharmacist. The post offers good opportunity to obtain experience in general pharmaceutical work. Salary £605 x £30 rising to £815. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and names of two referees, to be sent to Hospital Secretary.

C 9309

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR ST. FRANCIS AND THE LADY CHICHESTER HOSPITALS, ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX**Locum Pharmacist**

required from June 15 for an indefinite period. Salary £18 18s. per week. Apply in writing to the Secretary.

C 9338

KEIGHLEY & DISTRICT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, KEIGHLEY, YORKS (General—139 Beds)**Locum Pharmacist**

required immediately. Salary £16 16s. per week. Residential accommodation available for female. Applications to Group Secretary, H.M.C.17, St. John's Hospital, Keighley.

C 9289

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR**(Category III Hospital)****Pharmacist**

required immediately. Whitley salary. Applications giving details of service to Secretary.

C 9280

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, BROOK DRIVE, S.E.11**Locum Pharmacist**

required. Salary by agreement. Telephone Chief Pharmacist, Reliance 3804.

C 453

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, BROOK DRIVE, S.E.11 (Acute General—501 Beds)**Senior Pharmacist and Pharmacist**

required. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scale, plus London Weighting. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and names of two referees to the Secretary.

C 442

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, BROOK DRIVE (Acute General—501 Beds)**Assistant-in-Dispensing**

required. Whitley Council rates. Applications, stating age, experience and names of two referees to the Secretary.

C 462

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, STEPNEY GREEN, E.1**Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist. Vacancy from June 1, 1959. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions of service. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Secretary, Stepney Group Hospital Management Committee, Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road, E.1. (Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist, telephone: Stepney Green 4251). C 9323

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.8**Locum Pharmacist**

required to work in a modern department. Apply to Hospital Secretary. C 445

PINEWOOD HOSPITAL, NINE MILE RIDE, WOKINGHAM**Locum Chief Pharmacist**

required for three weeks from August 17. Salary £16 16s. per week. Residential accommodation available for single person. Applications to Secretary. C 461

PUTNEY HOSPITAL, LOWER COMMON, S.W.15**Locum Pharmacist**

immediately. Interesting and varied work in this General Hospital of 106 beds. Apply Hospital Secretary. C 9312

PUTNEY HOSPITAL, LOWER COMMON, S.W.15**Locum Chief Pharmacist**

13th—25th July, 1959, inclusive. Apply Hospital Secretary. C 9310

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 339 GOLDAHAWK ROAD, LONDON, W.6**Post-graduate Student**

Applications are invited from a Post-graduate Student (woman) wishing to complete her training in a Post-graduate Teaching Hospital pharmacy. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Enquiries to the Chief Pharmacist and applications to the House Governor as soon as possible. C 9299

ROUNDWAY HOSPITAL, DEVIZES, WILTS**Assistant-in-Dispensing**

required. N.H.S. conditions. Salary according to age, £175 p.a. at 16 years, £395 p.a. at 22 years and over rising to a maximum of £510 p.a. (plus £20 p.a. for an approved qualification).

Applications stating age and experience with names of two referees, to the Group Secretary, Roundway Hospital, as soon as possible. C 9348

STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV)**

Applications are invited for the above post at Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road, London, E.1. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions of service. The department is responsible for pharmaceutical supplies to another hospital and clinic in the Group and the preparation of sterile products. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist (tel.: Advance 2873). Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to be sent to the Group Secretary at Mile End Hospital not later than June 1, 1959. C 9320

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN'S HILL, S.W.11**Locum Pharmacist**

Accommodation for lady available. Apply Hospital Secretary, naming two referees. C 9311

ST. MARY ABBOT'S HOSPITAL, MARLOES ROAD, KENSINGTON, W.8**Senior Pharmacist**

required. National salary scale and conditions. Hospital conveniently situated near Kensington High Street and Earls Court. Applications with full particulars and names of two referees to the Hospital Secretary. 101.C/D. C 9345

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.1**Locum Pharmacists**

Two required from June 22 for approximately eighteen weeks. Salary by arrangement. Apply Personnel Officer. C 451

TOOTING BEC HOSPITAL, TOOTING BEC ROAD, S.W.17**Locum Pharmacist**

required for two weeks from June 8, 1959. Salary by arrangement. Accommodation can be made available in the Male or Female resident homes, at moderate cost if required. Apply to the Chief Pharmacist. C 460

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, DEWSBURY, YORKS**Pharmacist**

required immediately for modern department in a Category III hospital. Post offers good experience including small-scale manufacturing. Accommodation for single person can be arranged, if required. Applications giving age, experience and qualifications, together with the names and addresses of two referees to be sent to the Administrative Officer at the hospital, as soon as possible. C 9324

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS**SUNDERLAND EDUCATION AUTHORITY, TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

Applications are invited for the following Posts in the Pharmacy Department:—

1. Lecturer in Pharmaceutics.**2. Lecturer in Physiology.**

Candidates should be graduates in Pharmacy or Physiology or hold a qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society and will be required to teach up to the standard required for the Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree of the University of London. Duties to commence as soon as possible. Salary in accordance with the Burnham (Technical) Scale for Lecturers:—Men, £1,260 x £31 10s. to £1,417 10s. per annum; Women, £1,008 x £25 4s. to £1,134, plus equal pay increments.

Particulars and Forms of Application from the Registrar, The Technical College, Sunderland, co. Durham. Applications should reach the undersigned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement. Canvassing will disqualify.

Education Offices, W. THOMPSON, Director of Education Sunderland, co. Durham. C 9344

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BUTT LANE CO-OPERATIVE CHEMIST SOCIETY, LIMITED. Qualified Pharmacy Branch Manager required for new Pharmacy Department, at the Central Premises. Trade position has good potential prospects in Co-operative Shopping Centre, Contributory Superannuation, no rota duties, 44-hour week, salary in the region of £800/£1,000 per annum. Urban/Rural area, housing accommodation provided. Applicants should state date of birth, experience, along with names of two referees, to the Managing Secretary, Congleton Road, Butt Lane, Stoke-on-Trent. C 2251

KENT-LONDON BORDERS. Pharmacist required shortly by small company to take full charge of a well-established family business, with a separate house if required. This business has an experienced staff and a man of strong personality and proved experience is required as present manager, who has been there for some years, is being transferred to another position. Please give all details of age, previous experience, etc., in strictest confidence, to Box C 2270.

MANAGER. lady or gentleman, required for Wembley branch. Nice flat available. Convenient shop. Please state salary, etc., to Meads, 5 Royal Parade, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5. C 2272

MANAGER required for Harrow branch, lady or gentleman. Good middle-class business. Accommodation supplied if required. Please state salary, etc., Pharmacist, 27 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley. C 2273

OLDHAM CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., invite applications for position of pharmacy branch manager, either sex. Modern accommodation available if necessary. Superannuation, Salary and other emoluments at least £960. Applications, stating age, experience, etc., to Oldham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., King Street, Oldham. C 454

S. MAW SON AND SONS LIMITED

invite applications from men with successful sales experience as Chemists Salesmen in Devon and Cornwall. Applicants should be between 27 and 41 years of age, and resident on the territory with established connections in Pharmacy. Introduction to the Company's Sales organisation and Products through comprehensive training will be given as necessary. Remuneration will be by salary, commission and expenses, whilst a car is provided.

Applicants should give full details of previous appointments etc. in strictest confidence to the Home Sales Manager, S. Maw Son and Sons Limited, Aldersgate House, New Barnet, Herts.

C 9319

Situations Vacant—Continued

PHARMACIST. A branch manager or manageress pharmacist required for pharmacy section of suburban departmental store. Wages, plus emoluments, in excess of £1,000 per annum. Possibility of housing accommodation being arranged. Applications in writing giving full details of age, experience, etc., to the Personnel Manager, Portsea Island Society, 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth. C 9342

PHARMACIST REQUIRED shortly for relief duties, mainly South London area. This is a permanent position, as one of our spare pharmacists is being given a management. Excellent experience in all types of adequately staffed pharmacies where applicant would be in full control. If position only required for three or four months this could be arranged. Please give all details of age, experience, etc., in confidence, to Managing Director, Arnold M. Gee, Ltd., 12 High Street, Colliers Wood, S.W.19. C 2271

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SUPERINTENDENT (either sex) is required at an early date to manage the dispensary of a long and well-established retail business, £1,150 minimum remuneration will be guaranteed, based on salary plus profits, etc., bonuses, which together should normally exceed that figure materially. A good house in a pleasant, convenient locality is available free of rent, rates, etc. There is adequate staff, resulting in a minimum of clerical work and administrative worry. A non-contributory pension and life assurance scheme can be arranged, or, if preferred, a higher salary can be given. Provided experience is adequate, age is not important. The appointment, in South-west Yorkshire, offers security under congenial conditions, Box C 2269.

WE HAVE an attractive position for an assistant pharmacist in Cheshire. We don't mind if you are male or female, young and inexperienced or older and needing to relax a little. If you're adaptable and have a cheerful disposition you'll suit us. Write giving full particulars and salary required. Howden, Cheshire, Coldstream, Berwickshire. C 2253

YOUNG PHARMACISTS, either sex, as understudies for two very busy pharmacies. Really good salary and prospects. Write Steel, 58/59 East Street, Southampton. C 463

RETAIL (OVERSEAS)

A VACANCY will shortly occur for pharmacist with British qualification as branch manager for British company in West Africa. Age under 35 years. Preferably single. Progressive salary. Tours of eighteen months. Leave on full pay. Contributory pension scheme. Low income tax. Passage paid out and home. Free furnished accommodation in West Africa. Initial kit allowance, etc., to Box C 2265.

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**WHOLESALE**

ALLEN & HANBURYS invite applications from pharmacists for the post of Technical Assistant to the Home Sales Manager. Interesting and progressive position, with good salary. Generous pension scheme. Apply in writing to the Personnel Manager, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2. C 9327

ALLEN & HANBURYS have vacancies for Veterinary Representatives in the South Eastern and Northern counties and in Scotland. The positions are progressive and pensionable. A car is provided and full expenses are paid. Applicants should be of good educational standard and preference will be given to those who have experience of successful representation in the veterinary field. Apply in writing giving details of age, qualifications and experience to the Personnel Manager, Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2. C 9328

ALLEN & HANBURYS invite applications from pharmacists for posts as Hospital Representatives in various parts of Great Britain. These posts will command a good and progressive salary, with full expenses. Generous pension scheme. Company car provided. Apply in writing to the Personnel Manager, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2. C 9329

**AMES COMPANY
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EXPORT EXECUTIVE (27-32) to assist in a progressive organisation backed by energetic research to expanding the sales of ethical medical products in overseas markets (Eastern hemisphere). Must have previous experience and be willing to travel. Knowledge of French and German desirable. Salary according to experience. Contributory pension scheme. Write short letter and attach career sheet giving full details of education and experience to the Export Sales Manager. C 9346

AN OFFER WITH A FUTURE. The U.K. factory of an international group of aromatic chemical manufacturers is expanding rapidly and an additional representative is required for the South. Applications are invited from men, aged 26-32, of good education, who are good "mixers" and who have considerable ability and enthusiasm for sales contact work. Terms of employment are generous, bonus and pension schemes are in force. A car would be provided. All enquiries will be treated as confidential. Write to Givaudan & Co., Ltd., Whyteleafe, Surrey. C 2261

MARKETING/SALES MANAGER. A progressive cosmetic company located in the North of England wish to appoint an experienced Marketing/Sales Manager. This is a wonderful opportunity for the right man to assume full responsibility for the sales development of a growing business. Preferred age 35-45. Generous salary. Box C 2263.

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A few vacancies still exist in the Southern half of England for

Medical Representatives

If you are a pharmacist or have a pharmaceutical background, are under 35 years of age, in good health, have a pleasant personality, high integrity, and have the ability to sell, you are invited to apply for one of these appointments.

Applications stating full details of age, education, experience to date and territorial preference should be sent, quoting reference M.N.G., to the:

Recruitment & Training Supervisor,
PFIZER, LTD.,
137/139 Sandgate Road, Folkestone,
Kent
C 9337

**LONDON MFG. CHEMISTS
(non-pharm.)**

have vacancy for an

**ASSISTANT TO MANAGING
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Qualifications: Conversant with home and export sales, shipping, purchasing, production, administration. Good opportunity for practical chemist with flair for commerce. Write Box C 9321.

MEDICAL PUBLICITY. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., wish to appoint an assistant in their Pharmaceutical Department to accept administrative responsibility for the direction of medical propaganda. The appointment would be at the Head Office of the Company. Applicants must have practical experience of similar work and should be in the age group 30-35. The appointment offers a wide range of interest in a developing field. There is a good Company pension scheme. Enquiries should be made in writing giving full information and should be addressed to the Personnel Director, Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Danson Lane, Hull. C 9335

SURGICAL APPLIANCES. Man aged 31 years, good experience of surgical work, desires post, Full or part-time. Box C 2264.

Situations Vacant—Continued**MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES**

Pharmacists or men with good pharmaceutical or other relevant backgrounds are invited to apply in strict confidence to a British Company who, because of rapid expansion, have vacancies for medical representatives in a number of areas of England—Home Counties, East Anglia, South-west England, and Lancashire.

Previous experience is welcomed and rewarded but is not a fundamental requirement as the successful applicants will receive comprehensive training.

Remuneration is by salary and incentive scheme; the salary range is an attractive one offering excellent scope to men who wish to succeed.

A pension scheme covering self and family is in operation, a car is provided and maintained by the Company, and other out-of-pocket expenses are provided for.

Applicants are invited to submit details of their education and experience to Box No. M.R. 651, A.K. Advtg, Ltd., 212a Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2. C 9326

Middlesex, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., OLDBURY,

require the services of a representative to cover their interests to chemists. Applicants should be resident on the territory. Superannuation scheme. Car provided. C 9302

REPRESENTATIVES

required by manufacturers of Specialised Surgical Dressings to call on Hospitals in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne areas. These are immediate appointments providing excellent remuneration. Only men with proved ability and existing connections will be considered. Reply in the first instance with full details to W. Mcnee (Advertising), Ltd., 81 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2. C 9301

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES require a young male pharmacist, who has preferably completed his practical training in hospital or retail pharmacy, for Technical Information Department. The post provides sound training for a young man wishing to begin a career in the pharmaceutical industry. Conditions of employment are good. There is a superannuation fund (contributory) and the company operates life assurance and profit-sharing schemes. Write stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required to: Ref. HGR/HAC, Personnel Manager, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. C 9307

TABLET COATERS, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd. require experienced tablet coaters for interesting work in their new factory at Edwards Lane, Liverpool, 24. Please apply giving full details of age, experience, etc., in first letter. C 9339

WELL-ESTABLISHED distributing organisation already handling nationally advertised lines about to market an entirely new idea in the cosmetic field, require provincial sales representatives with a connection amongst stores and retailers in the following areas: Scotland; West of England; South Wales; Midlands and South Coast. Attractive commission rates. Box C 2260.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY (BIOCHEMICALS) LIMITED

Applications are invited from men up to 45 years of age with the appropriate experience for the position of medical and pharmaceutical representative. The vacant territory covers:—

South-east London and part of Kent and the successful applicant should preferably reside in the territory. A pharmaceutical qualification is desirable. The initial salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. A car is provided and all legitimate expenses met. A non-contributory pension scheme is in operation.

Applications in writing should be addressed to the Home Sales Manager at Broadway House, The Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19. Correspondence should be marked "Confidential." C 9306

WHOLESALE (OVERSEAS)

AUSTRALIA. An opportunity occurs for a Pharmacist aged 25 to 35 to go to Australia to take up a senior position in the Development and Analytical Control Laboratories in a modern factory. The post is an interesting one in an expanding company. Pharmaceutical qualification (B.Pharm. or Ph.C.) is essential and additional qualifications an advantage. The successful candidate will be given special training in this country prior to taking up permanent residence in Australia. Apply in writing, giving details of age, qualifications and experience to Personnel Manager, Allen & Hanburys (Australia), Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2. C 9330

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS required with established hospital connections to widely introduce accepted line already selling in large quantities in limited areas. Commission basis. Please state territory covered. Box C 9334.

**SITUATIONS WANTED
RETAIL HOME**

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist manager requires locum duties in coastal resort June 29 to July 11. Car owner. Salary and expenses. Bliss, 8 Oman Court, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2. C 2268

WHOLESALE**A REALLY FIRST-CLASS EXECUTIVE**

engaged for the past twelve years in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries is seeking a change of position for reasons that would be given at interview resulting from this advertisement. Having world-wide marketing experience at the highest levels, sound administrative ability and a thorough understanding of all the facets of business. This knowledge implies the advertiser, who is in his middle thirties, would welcome approaches from principals in whom he has now aroused interest. Please write to Box C 2262.

WANTED

BUYER specialises in disposing of job lots of any lines appertaining to pharmacy. Any quantity considered. Prompt cash settlement. Willing to discuss adaptation of any line which is not quite suitable in its present state. Please send samples and full details to N. Morris, 218 Walworth Road, S.E.17. Tel. No.: ROD. 7261. C 395

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SURPLUS CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, CINE CAMERAS & PROJECTORS, PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SURPLUS AND OUTDATED FILM & PAPER, LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES. Phone, write or call:—

SPEARS

(Dept. D.), 14 Watling Street, Shudehill, Manchester.

Phone: Blackfriars 1916

Bankers: Midland Bank, Ltd.

C 438

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large. Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone:—Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Bayswater 4020 and 7692. C 140

AGENCIES WANTED

A WELL-KNOWN FIRM of manufacturers' agents in Scotland, who call on retail and wholesale chemists throughout Scotland, from Gretna to Thurso, every nine weeks and who have a city office in Glasgow, four representatives with cars, are anxious to contact firms in the chemist or allied trades who are interested in furthering their connections in Scotland. Part expenses and commission basis. Box C 2266.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES

AMPOULES, white, 1 c.c., uncut, British. 60,000 surplus stock, 26s. 1,000, carriage paid. Box C 9331.

TENDERS**CLWYD AND DEESIDE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS**

The above Hospital Management Committee invites tenders for the supply of DRUGS to hospitals and sanatoria in the Group for the twelve months commencing July 1, 1959. Forms of Tender and General Conditions of Contract may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders in the addressed envelope provided must be received at the offices of the above Hospital Management Committee not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 2, 1959.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

"Rhianfa," William Roberts, Russell Road, Group Secretary, Rhyl C 9325

IMPORTANT

Box Office numbers are intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. Price Lists, Trade Circulars, Samples and Printed Matter cannot be forwarded.

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